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C.B.

City and County of the City of Gloucester.



ACCE. BY
[Signature]

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

CITY AND PORT OF GLOUCESTER

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1963

=====

With the compliments of the Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962/63

Chairman:

Alderman R. E. H. Moulder
(Ex-Mayor)

1963/64

Chairman:

Alderman R. E. H. Moulder

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. L. R. Langdon

Members:

The Mayor (Ex-Officio)
Alderman G. A. H. Matthews
Alderman T. Thomas
Alderman F. Phelps
Councillor D. C. Frape
Councillor F. Davenport
Councillor V. S. Waters
Councillor Mrs. F. S. Creese
Councillor F. Jordan
Councillor F. C. Carr
Councillor A. Ross
Councillor P. J. Cook
Councillor N. W. Gillett
Councillor C. Leslie Smith

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. L. R. Langdon

Members:

The Mayor (ex-officio)
Alderman G. A. H. Matthews
Alderman F. Phelps
Councillor D. C. Frape
Councillor I. C. Pritchard
Councillor V. S. Waters
Councillor Mrs. F. S. Creese
Councillor J. L. Morgan
Councillor A. Ross
Councillor P. J. Cook
Councillor N. W. Gillett
Councillor C. Leslie Smith
Councillor B. A. Cripps
Councillor W. Gannon

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
SUB-COMMITTEE

The whole of the Members of the Health Committee with the addition of the following co-opted Members:

Mrs. E. M. White
Miss V. M. Dover, S. R. N.
Mr. W. H. Gingell
Mrs. K. Heal, S. R. N.
Mrs. H. F. Etheridge
Mr. M. J. Bartlett, L. D. S., R. C. S.
Dr. G. C. C. Wharton
Dr. J. P. Dymoke
Mrs. E. Eggleton
Mrs. E. Phelps
Mrs. V. G. Lawson
Mrs. R. Layton
Mrs. M. E. Armitage
Mrs. V. E. Price

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Mrs. E. Eggleton
Mrs. E. Phelps
Mrs. V. G. Lawson
Mrs. R. Layton
Mrs. M. E. Armitage

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

CHARLES COOKSON, M. D., D. P. H., Medical Officer of Health, City and Port of Gloucester, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Over Hospital (Retired 26th July, 1963)

P. T. REGESTER, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H., Medical Officer of Health, City and Port of Gloucester, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Over Hospital (Commenced 29th July, 1963).

VALERIE N. BAKER, M. B., Ch. B., D. Obst. R. C. O. G., D. P. H., Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer.

PHILIP E. ELWOOD, M. B., Ch. B., B. A. O., D. P. H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer.

F. J. D. KNIGHTS, M. R. C. P., and R. H. ELLIS, M. R. C. P., Chest Physicians. Mr. H. A. HAMILTON, F. R. C. O. G., and Mr. E. M. EDWARDS, M. R. C. O. G., Consultant Obstetricians. Part-time, by arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

DRS. H. CAIRNS-TERRY, R. B. BARNES, P. G. CRONK, J. M. DANCE, J. GREENE, A. J. S. JAMES, N. LEWIS, G. C. MATHERS, W. MURRAY and J. V. ROSE, Medical Officers, Infant Welfare Centres, part-time.

J. P. WILSON, L. D. S., R. C. S., Principal School Dental Officer.

A. J. LANE, L. D. S., R. C. S., School Dental Officer.

R. G. BOODLE, L. D. S., J. R. COND, B. D. S., D. J. EDWARDS, B. D. S., MRS. E. R. GLOWERY, B. D. S.,

I. M. PATERSON, B. D. S., F. G. PULFORD, L. D. S., and N. TIBBITTS, School Dental Officers, part-time.

L. V. MARTIN, M. B., B. S., F. F. A., R. C. S., D. A., Consultant Anaesthetist.

Miss S. J. WILLIAMS, Dental Auxilliary.

E. G. WHITTLE, B. Sc., F. R. I. C., Public Analyst, part-time.

I. DEMBREY, B. Sc., F. R. I. C., Assistant Public Analyst, part-time.

Public Health Inspectors: Messrs. R. I. WILLIAMS (Chief and Port Health Inspector), G. W. ALEXANDER (Senior and Assistant Port Health Inspector): R. BAYLIS (left 31.10.63) E. A. BLUNDELL, J. BOURNE, S. GRIMSHAW (commenced 1.12.63) A. E. LEWIS (commenced 1.12.63), D. LODGE, J. RICHARDS, R. C. UPHAM, and R. E. WORKMAN.

Health Visitors: Miss F. COLLINS (Superintendent Nursing Officer), The Misses A. J. BLOORE, E. M. GARRETT(*), C. JONES, J. MACNAMARA, H. MUSGRAVE (left 30.9.63) A. E. NEWMAN, R. S. ROUTLEDGE, P. M. TAYLOR, E. S. VIDAL, and the Mrs. G. M. ATKINSON, A. M. JONES (left 30.11.63), J. MUSGRAVE, (left 31.10.63) E. SHORE-NYE, J. TANNER and I. M. WATHEN.

(* Ante-Natal Clinic Superintendent)

R. B. STEPHENS, B. Sc., M. P. S., Chief Pharmacist and Medical Supplies Officer, Health Centre, 20 Longsmith Street, together with an Assistant, an Assistant in Dispensing, a nurse and three lay staff.

F. L. MAYO, M. P. S., Chief Pharmacist, Health Centre, 11 Barton Street, together with two Assistants in Dispensing.

Miss J. HALL, S. R. N., Q. N., P. S. W., Psychiatric Social Worker.

Miss G. GAPPER and Miss G. M. HOLLOWAY (left 31.12.63) Home Teachers for the Blind.

Miss P. TARR, L. C. S. T., Speech Therapist (Commenced 28.11.63)

E. T. CHINN, Chief Ambulance Officer. (Left 31.1.63)

L. J. RUST, Chief Ambulance Officer. (Commenced 1.4.63)

H. J. HARVEY, Chief Clerk and Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

Eleven whole-time and two part-time clerks (including two Mental Welfare Officers); one Assistant Home Help Organiser; three whole-time, two part-time School Health Service clerks; three Dental Attendants, whole-time, and three part-time Assistants, in conjunction with the Education Committee; one Disinfecting Officer and three Rodent Operatives.

HEALTH SERVICES

Health Department, Priory House, Greyfriars
(Telephone 24416-7)

CLINICS AND CENTRES

Relaxation Classes

Charles Cookson Clinic,
Great Western Road
(Telephone 23253)

By appointment.

Ante and Post Natal Clinics

Charles Cookson Clinic,
Great Western Road
(Telephone 23253)

Nurses' and Doctors'
Sessions by appointment.
Booking Monday, 9.30 a.m.

Health Centres

20 Longsmith Street (Telephone 27217)

Infant Welfare Centres

Trinity Baptist Church Sunday School,
Selwyn Road
Charles Cookson Clinic.
St. Stephen's Church Hall, Linden Road
Community Centre, Matson
St. George's Hall, Lower Tuffley
St. Michael's Hall, Lower Tuffley
Tyndale School, Stratton Road
Church Hall, Coney Hill
Elmscroft Community Centre, Barnwood Road
11 Barton Street

Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.

Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.
Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.
Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.
Alternate Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Alternate Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Friday, 2.0 p.m.
Friday, 2.0 p.m.
Friday, 2.0 p.m.
Friday, 2.0 p.m.

General

Chest Clinic, Gloucestershire Royal
Hospital, Great Western Road
Tuberculosis Immunisation Clinic
Immunisation against Diphtheria,
Whooping Cough, Smallpox and
Poliomyelitis

By appointment.

By appointment.

At all Infant Welfare
Centres; and at School
Clinic, Friday, 2.30 p.m.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Minor Ailment Clinics are held as follows:

School Clinic, 15 Brunswick Road
(Telephone 20734)

Monday and Friday
morning.

Also at the following schools:

Finlay Road, Open Air, Coney Hill, Grange Road, Lower Tuffley,
Longford Special School and Archdeacon Street.

School Dental Clinic

Ivy House, Barton Street
(Telephone 20436)

By appointment
(except for emergencies)

Speech Therapy Clinic

School Clinic, 15 Brunswick Road
(Telephone 20734)

By appointment.

Child Guidance Clinic

Maitland House, Spa Road
(Telephone 26319)

By appointment.

Medical provision for all other physical disabilities is made in association with the local hospitals.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Station, Eastern Avenue (Telephone 25055-6)

Health Department,

Priory House,

Greyfriars,

Gloucester.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Gloucester.

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report for 1963.

In making this review of the year I am very conscious that for the greater part of the time it was my predecessor who held office and that the projects begun in that year were the result of his efforts. Indeed, I have felt ever since my arrival that I was subsisting on his prestige, reputation, and past energies, I hope that in some small measure I will be able to match the service which he gave to the Committee, the Council and the City over a long and fruitful period.

The year 1963 saw the completion of two projects of note. Firstly, the Junior Training Centre at Longford was opened on 1st May, 1963, and it may be said to mark a new era in the training of the severely subnormal child in that the harsh and arbitrary division between the ineducable severely subnormal child and his educationally subnormal brother has been to a great extent eradicated. At Longford the Special School for the educationally subnormal is situated on a common site with the Junior Training Centre and both establishments are under the control of a single headmaster. This appears to be a unique situation with exciting possibilities and one which has already attracted a considerable amount of attention from all persons and agencies concerned with the education of the mentally handicapped child.

A notable new feature has been the opening of the Handicraft Workshop Centre in Montpellier on 26th November, 1963. This purpose-built workshop stands adjacent to the old Palmers' Hall which is used mainly for the purposes of blind welfare, especially on the social side. The new Centre serves as a handicraft centre for both the physically handicapped and the blind and already is in full use throughout the week. Welfare projects such as these for the blind and the physically handicapped, when conjoined with the Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons which was opened in 1964, constitute what could be called a single tier system of welfare for those persons who are capable of activity and of a semi-independent way of life but who are not able to perform any sort of gainful work except in a minor way. The second tier of welfare would, I think, be the provision of some form of sheltered workshop with the aid of very generous Ministry of Labour grants both as to capital and current costs and I hope that in the coming year I will be able to bring, at least in principle, a scheme of this sort to the Health Committee. Alongside these two tiers there is, of course, still going on the provision of home work but as more and more facilities come to exist for the physically and mentally handicapped person, one hopes that the numbers of home workers will eventually diminish.

In November, 1963, over the period of one week, the senior schools in the City were visited by a mobile health education unit on "Smoking and Health" set up under the auspices of the Central Council for Health Education and hired to the various health authorities for the purposes of handing to the pupils the whys and the wherefores of not smoking and the whynots and the whereforenots of smoking. This might perhaps have been an all too inadequate measure to counter the £12 million spent annually in tobacco advertising, but nevertheless it seemed to be aimed at the right group in the population.

It will no doubt be noticed that again the numbers of cases of unmarried mothers for whom the Health Committee accepted whole or partial financial responsibility was increased during the year, in this instance from 23 persons in 1962 to 35 in 1963. These are, of course, but a small proportion of the cases which occur and it is more likely that the Committee is asked to become

financially liable for the younger girls who are not yet eligible for any of the National Insurance benefits. I do not feel that from these figures, or even from the more accurate national and local figures, one should draw too ready or too harsh conclusions, especially as there is a tendency in some quarters to encourage an unhealthy, puritanical movement without regard for sociological realities or humanitarian needs. The illegitimate birth rate does not necessarily imply promiscuity, although with qualifications it could be an index of premarital intercourse. Many features influence the number of illegitimate births and there is some evidence to show that some of the rise in illegitimacy is really due to decreased marriage, or to resistance to younger marriage.

The retirement of Dr. Cookson was not the only loss to the Council during the year for it was with great regret that I had to report the resignation of Dr. Baker who on account of personal reasons removed to another district and took up the post of Medical Officer of Health to Clevedon and related county districts in Somerset. To Dr. Baker I owe very much, in that she made available quite freely the immense knowledge that she had acquired of the area during her nine years' stay with the Department. I regret her going, both as a colleague and as a person.

I was pleased on my arrival in Gloucester to find myself in harness with another "new boy" (this is always something of a relief). I refer to the appointment in April of Mr. Rust as Chief Ambulance Officer, on whom in my brief term of office I have learned to rely very greatly.

I beg to remain

Your obedient Servant

P. T. REGESTER

Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer
and Port Medical Officer.

SECTION ASTATISTICAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREAGeneral Statistics - 1963

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Area (Estimated) | 5347 acres |
| Estimated Home Population | 70,820 |
| Area Comparability Factors | Births 0.99 Deaths 1.09 |
| Rateable Value, 1st April, 1964 | £ 2,584,573 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated) | £ 10,855 |

Vital Statistics for 1963

| <u>Live Births</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| Legitimate | 683 | 658 | 1,341 | Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 21.2 |
| Illegitimate | 79 | 84 | 163 | |
| | <u>762</u> | <u>742</u> | <u>1,504</u> | |
| <u>Stillbirths</u> | 11 | 11 | 22 | Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 14.4 |
| <u>Deaths</u> | 457 | 412 | 869 | Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 12.3 |
| <u>Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion</u> | | | | Nil. |
| <u>Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age:</u> | | | 27.2 | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births (total = 41) | | | | |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (total = 35) | | | 26.1 | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (total = 6) | | | 36.8 | |
| <u>Deaths from Measles (all ages), Whooping Cough (all ages) and Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age):</u> | | | 1 | |

VITAL STATISTICS - 1954-63

Live Births

| Year | Legitimate | | Illegitimate | | Total | Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population | |
|------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|---|-------------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | Gloucester (unadjusted) | England and Wales |
| 1954 | 577 | 492 | 33 | 31 | 1,133 | 16.9 | 15.2 |
| 1955 | 520 | 500 | 23 | 30 | 1,073 | 15.9 | 15.0 |
| 1956 | 585 | 518 | 32 | 31 | 1,166 | 17.3 | 15.7 |
| 1957 | 524 | 559 | 41 | 31 | 1,155 | 17.0 | 16.1 |
| 1958 | 590 | 551 | 28 | 36 | 1,205 | 17.6 | 16.4 |
| 1959 | 587 | 576 | 52 | 39 | 1,254 | 18.4 | 16.5 |
| 1960 | 669 | 584 | 42 | 46 | 1,341 | 19.5 | 17.1 |
| 1961 | 638 | 637 | 38 | 51 | 1,364 | 19.5 | 17.4 |
| 1962 | 649 | 626 | 70 | 49 | 1,394 | 19.9 | 18.0 |
| 1963 | 683 | 658 | 79 | 84 | 1,504 | 21.2 | 18.2 |

Stillbirths

| Year | Male | Female | Total | Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) |
|------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 1954 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 16.5 |
| 1955 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 14.7 |
| 1956 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 22.3 |
| 1957 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 17.0 |
| 1958 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 25.7 |
| 1959 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 21.0 |
| 1960 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 27.6 |
| 1961 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 21.5 |
| 1962 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 20.3 |
| 1963 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 14.4 |

Deaths

| Year | Male | Female | Total | Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population | |
|------|------|--------|-------|---|-------------------|
| | | | | Gloucester | England and Wales |
| 1954 | 378 | 353 | 731 | 10.9 | 11.3 |
| 1955 | 380 | 385 | 765 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
| 1956 | 376 | 354 | 730 | 10.8 | 11.7 |
| 1957 | 413 | 341 | 754 | 11.1 | 11.5 |
| 1958 | 367 | 369 | 736 | 10.8 | 11.7 |
| 1959 | 406 | 378 | 784 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| 1960 | 387 | 326 | 713 | 10.4 | 11.5 |
| 1961 | 405 | 369 | 774 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| 1962 | 404 | 383 | 787 | 11.2 | 11.9 |
| 1963 | 457 | 412 | 869 | 12.3 | 12.2 |

Maternal Mortality

| Year | Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births | | | |
|------|--------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis | Other Causes | Total | |
| | | | | Gloucester (unadjusted) | England and Wales |
| 1954 | 1 | Nil | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.69 |
| 1955 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.64 |
| 1956 | 1 | Nil | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.56 |
| 1957 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.46 |
| 1958 | 1 | Nil | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.43 |
| 1959 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.38 |
| 1960 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.39 |
| 1961 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.33 |
| 1962 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.35 |
| 1963 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.28 |

Number of Deaths and Death-Rate of Infants
under One year of Age

| Year | Number of Deaths | | | Death-Rate of all Infants per 1,000 Live Births | Death-Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births | Death-Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births |
|------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | All Infants | Legitimate Infants | Illegi- timate Infants | | | |
| 1954 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 20.3 | 19.6 | 31.2 |
| 1955 | 20 | 20 | Nil | 18.6 | 19.6 | Nil |
| 1956 | 32 | 30 | 2 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 31.7 |
| 1957 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 27.7 |
| 1958 | 30 | 30 | Nil | 25.3 | 26.3 | Nil |
| 1959 | 30 | 27 | 3 | 23.9 | 23.2 | 33.0 |
| 1960 | 32 | 30 | 2 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 22.7 |
| 1961 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 33.6 |
| 1962 | 28 | 25 | 3 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 25.0 |
| 1963 | 41 | 35 | 6 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 36.8 |

Causes of Death, 1963
(Showing the Three Main Causes)

| Disease | Sex | Age Groups | | | | | Total |
|---|-----|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | | 0-25 | 25-45 | 45-65 | 65-75 | 75+ | |
| Tuberculosis - All Forms | M | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cancer - All Forms | M | - | 4 | 29 | 27 | 20 | 80 |
| | F | - | 3 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 54 |
| Heart diseases and diseases of the circulation-All Forms | M | 1 | 9 | 47 | 61 | 82 | 200 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | 26 | 45 | 133 | 206 |
| All other causes | M | 33 | 15 | 36 | 40 | 49 | 173 |
| | F | 21 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 78 | 152 |
| Total Deaths - all causes | M | 34 | 29 | 114 | 129 | 151 | 457 |
| | F | 22 | 10 | 64 | 92 | 224 | 412 |
| TOTALS | | 56 | 39 | 178 | 221 | 375 | 869 |

Infant Mortality

Deaths from stated causes under one year:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | - |
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Other defined or ill-defined diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| | | | | | | 41 |

Details of Neo-Natal Deaths (of children dying within the first four weeks of being born) included in the above Infant Mortality figures are as follows:-

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other defined or ill-defined | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| | | | | | | 24 |

The Neo-Natal Death Rate, therefore, was 16.4 per 1,000 live births.

Cancer Deaths - 1963

The 134 deaths shown overleaf are divisible under the following main causes, as grouped by the Registrar General:

| | Sex | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Stomach | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Breast | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Uterus | - | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 37 | 29 | 66 |
| Leukaemia | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 80 | 54 | 134 |

Table Showing Incidence of Cancer, 1939-1963

| Year | Deaths from Cancer | Percentage of total Deaths Registered | Death Rate per 1,000 Population | Sex | At Ages-Years | | | |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | Under 25 | 25-45 | 45-65 | 65-up |
| 1939 | 97 | 12.9 | 1.67 | M | - | 4 | 14 | 23 |
| | | | | F | - | 4 | 24 | 28 |
| 1940 | 91 | 10.0 | 1.50 | M | 7 | 14 | 22 | |
| | | | | F | 4 | 16 | 28 | |
| 1941 | 97 | 12.0 | 1.49 | M | 4 | 13 | 31 | |
| | | | | F | 6 | 22 | 21 | |
| 1942 | 114 | 14.8 | 1.76 | M | 4 | 17 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 5 | 25 | 36 | |
| 1943 | 111 | 13.0 | 1.90 | M | 2 | 16 | 29 | |
| | | | | F | 6 | 30 | 28 | |
| 1944 | 110 | 15.4 | 1.76 | M | 4 | 18 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 2 | 27 | 32 | |
| 1945 | 102 | 12.9 | 1.63 | M | 7 | 19 | 28 | |
| | | | | F | 11 | 11 | 26 | |
| 1946 | 118 | 15.4 | 1.86 | M | 1 | 23 | 33 | |
| | | | | F | 6 | 22 | 33 | |
| 1947 | 108 | 14.4 | 1.69 | M | 4 | 17 | 29 | |
| | | | | F | 9 | 23 | 26 | |
| 1948 | 106 | 14.5 | 1.65 | M | 3 | 24 | 30 | |
| | | | | F | 5 | 16 | 28 | |
| 1949 | 110 | 14.3 | 1.70 | M | 1 | 23 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 8 | 23 | 28 | |
| 1950 | 120 | 15.6 | 1.77 | M | 4 | 31 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 9 | 18 | 31 | |
| 1951 | 122 | 14.9 | 1.74 | M | 2 | 33 | 36 | |
| | | | | F | 7 | 18 | 26 | |
| 1952 | 112 | 16.4 | 1.68 | M | 4 | 24 | 36 | |
| | | | | F | 6 | 11 | 31 | |
| 1953 | 98 | 13.4 | 1.47 | M | 5 | 13 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 6 | 18 | 29 | |
| 1954 | 129 | 17.6 | 1.93 | M | 5 | 26 | 33 | |
| | | | | F | 5 | 29 | 31 | |
| 1955 | 133 | 17.3 | 1.97 | M | 7 | 28 | 30 | |
| | | | | F | 6 | 23 | 39 | |
| 1956 | 126 | 17.3 | 1.87 | M | 2 | 38 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 5 | 29 | 25 | |
| 1957 | 108 | 14.4 | 1.59 | M | 6 | 29 | 24 | |
| | | | | F | 2 | 14 | 33 | |
| 1958 | 126 | 17.1 | 1.84 | M | 8 | 28 | 27 | |
| | | | | F | 4 | 19 | 40 | |
| 1959 | 139 | 17.7 | 2.0 | M | 4 | 27 | 32 | |
| | | | | F | 7 | 27 | 42 | |
| 1960 | 138 | 19.3 | 2.0 | M | 1 | 36 | 50 | |
| | | | | F | 4 | 14 | 33 | |
| 1961 | 132 | 17.0 | 1.0 | M | 2 | 33 | 35 | |
| | | | | F | - | 24 | 38 | |
| 1962 | 135 | 17.1 | 1.92 | M | 6 | 38 | 36 | |
| | | | | F | 3 | 27 | 25 | |
| 1963 | 134 | 15.4 | 1.9 | M | 4 | 29 | 47 | |
| | | | | F | 3 | 21 | 30 | |

Total Deaths from Cancer 1939-1963, by age groups

| -45 | | 45-65 | | 65+ | | TOTAL | | |
|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M & F |
| 101 | 133 | 611 | 531 | 773 | 767 | 1,485 | 1,431 | 2,916 |

SECTION B

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

and Infant Welfare Centres

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Child Welfare Centres.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-------|
| Number of children attending during year - | | | | |
| Born in 1963 | .. | .. | .. | 1172 |
| Born in 1962 | .. | .. | .. | 629 |
| Born in 1958-1961 | .. | .. | .. | 267 |
| Number of Doctors' Consultations - | | | | |
| Children under 1 year | .. | .. | .. | 3709 |
| Children over 1 year | .. | .. | .. | 645 |
| Total number of attendances - | .. | .. | | |
| Children under 1 year | .. | .. | .. | 13036 |
| Children 1 but under 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2501 |
| Children 2 but under 5 | .. | .. | .. | 972 |
| Number of children immunised at centres | .. | .. | | 1734 |
| Number of injections given | .. | .. | .. | 4600 |

Public Health Laboratory Work

The following Ante-Natal figures relate to all cases attending the City Clinics and include all cases for domiciliary confinement in the City, together with all cases booked for the City Maternity Hospital, whether resident in the City or surrounding County:

| | |
|---|------|
| Haemotology (Blood Tests) | 8652 |
| Bacteriology (Catheter specimens, swabs, etc.) .. | 2272 |
| Bio Chemistry (Glucose tolerance, blood sugars, etc.) | 66 |

Prematurity and Stillbirths

There were 17 premature ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and under) infants born at home. There were 23 stillbirths born at home and in hospital, of which 13 were under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

| Weight at birth | Premature live births | | | | | | | Premature stillbirths | |
|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| | Born at home or in a nursing home | | | | | | | | |
| | Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home | | | Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | | | | |
| | Total births | Died | | Total births | Died | | | | |
| 2 lb 3 oz or less | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | |
| Over 2 lb 3 oz up to and including 3 lb 4 oz | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | |
| Over 3 lb 4 oz up to and including 4 lb 6 oz | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | |
| Over 4 lb 6 oz up to and including 4 lb 15 oz | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| Over 4 lb 15 oz up to and including 5 lb 8 oz | 12 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | |
| Total | 15 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 13 | |

DENTAL SERVICE FOR EXPECTANT
AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

DENTAL TREATMENT - NUMBERS OF CASES

| | | No. of persons examined during the year (1) | No. of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2) | No. of courses of treatment completed during the year (3) |
|----|---|---|--|---|
| 1. | Expectant and nursing mothers | 513 | 278 | 156 |
| 2. | Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service | 138 | 127 | 3 |

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

| | Scalings and gum treatment | Fillings | Silver nitrate treat- ment | Crowns and inlays | Extrac- tions | General anaes- thetics | Dentures provided | Radio- graphs | |
|----|---|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | Full upper or lower (7) | Partial upper or lower (8) | (9) |
| 1. | Expectant and nursing mothers | 157 | 164 | 2 | - | 490 | 61 | 15 | 30 |
| 2. | Children aged under 5 yrs. and not eligible for school dental service | 1 | 3 | 9 | - | 192 | 134 | - | - |

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Report by City Worker of City of Gloucester Deanery Association for Social Work.

In 1963 there were 102 unmarried mothers referred to this Association for help who were resident in the County Borough. There has been a steady increase in the number of unmarried mothers in this City over the last five years. In the Deanery the number of illegitimacy cases has doubled since 1959.

There were more young unmarried mothers in 1963 than at any time previously; there were 9 more mothers aged 17 years and under than in 1962. Six girls were under 16 years old at the time their babies were conceived. This means that an offence was committed against them for which the boy or man concerned might be brought before the Court and the girl might have to give evidence against him.

Of the 102 new cases referred in 1963, thirty girls went to Mother and Baby Homes during the year and at the close of the year 11 were still waiting to go. This shows an increase in actual figures but when considered in proportion to the increase in illegitimacy, these figures become less significant. The Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for 32 girls who went to or would be going to Mother and Baby Homes during the year. The Association is most grateful to the Gloucester City Council for this help which enables girls in difficult circumstances to go away to Homes. Every effort is made to encourage parents of young mothers and the putative fathers to make voluntary contributions towards the girls maintenance while she is at the Home.

AGES OF THE MOTHERS AT THE TIME OF REFERRAL

| | <u>1962.</u> | <u>1963.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15 years old | 5 | 5 |
| 16 | 7 | 13 |
| 17 | 8 | 11 |
| 18 | 17 | 11 |
| 19 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 6 | 11 |
| 21-25 | 22 | 18 |
| over 25 | 10 | 19 |
| Not known | 9 | 4 |

Classification of Cases.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total number of new cases in County Borough | <u>129</u> |
| Illegitimacy | 102 |
| Family and other problems | 24 |
| Babies placed with Adopters | 3 |

Mothers at Mother and Baby Homes.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| St. Catherine's, Cheltenham | 12 |
| St. John's, Bristol | 5 |
| Devizes, Wiltshire | 2 |
| Mount Hope, Salvation Army Home, Bristol | 1 |
| Northlands " " " , Cardiff | 4 |
| St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Home, Bristol | 3 |
| Plymouth | 2 |
| St. Faiths, Gateshead | 1 |
| | <u>30</u> |

3 girls went to Elm House Shelter, Bristol during the early stages of their pregnancy before going to Mother and Baby Homes.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of cases for which the Authority accepted financial responsibility but which were sent to homes outside the area | 32 |
|---|----|

Distribution of Welfare Foods

| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| National Dried Milk - tins | 37,476 | 33,655 | 34,305 | 33,876 |
| Cod Liver Oil - bottles | 4,446 | 3,269 | 2,085 | 1,987 |
| A and D Vitamin Tablets - packets | 4,510 | 3,570 | 4,105 | 4,151 |
| Orange Juice - bottles | 50,693 | 38,453 | 22,585 | 22,741 |
| Ribena - bottles | 10,680 | 9,677 | 8,849 | 8,445 |
| Rose Hip Syrup - bottles | 1,434 | 3,126 | 3,474 | 4,044 |

SECTION 23 and 25 - MIDWIFERY and HOME NURSING

MIDWIFERY

Number of new cases:-

| | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|
| Doctor not booked, present | .. | .. | - |
| Doctor not booked, not present | .. | .. | 2 |
| Doctor booked, present | .. | .. | 88 |
| Doctor booked, not present | .. | .. | 466 |
| Patients discharged early from hospital (nursed by midwives) | | | 140 |

Number of visits:-

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|---------------|
| Midwifery visits | .. | .. | 9,333 |
| Early discharges | .. | .. | 707 |
| Ante-Natal visits | .. | .. | 4,338 |
| Post-Natal visits | .. | .. | 212 |
| | | | <u>14,590</u> |

Supervisory visits:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|--------------|
| Midwifery | .. | .. | 1,224 |
| Ante-Natal Teaching | .. | .. | 376 |
| | | TOTAL | <u>1,600</u> |

| | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|
| Number of Evening Relaxation Classes | .. | .. | 98 |
| Number of attendances of mothers at these classes | | | 513 |
| Number of cases on books being nursed at 1.1.63 | | | 14 |
| Number of cases on books being nursed at 31.12.63 | | | 23 |

Home Nursing

The figures for work done over the past twelve years are as follows:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Visits</u> |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1951 | 1,569 | 56,030 |
| 1952 | 1,664 | 58,875 |
| 1953 | 1,931 | 57,455 |
| 1954 | 1,883 | 58,809 |

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Visits</u> |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1955 | 1,963 | 58,814 |
| 1956 | 1,959 | 58,159 |
| 1957 | 1,790 | 58,229 |
| 1958 | 1,769 | 57,359 |
| 1959 | 1,733 | 52,149 |
| 1960 | 1,474 | 45,039 |
| 1961 | 1,615 | 46,960 |
| 1962 | 1,463 | 44,714 |
| 1963 | 1,640 | 45,419 |

Number of Cases Attended During the Year.

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|--------------|
| Medical | .. | .. | 1,107 |
| Surgical | .. | .. | 269 |
| Infectious Diseases | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | .. | .. | 1 |
| Maternal Complications | .. | .. | 22 |
| Maternity Nursing (i. e. early discharges from City Maternity Hospital) | .. | 240 | |
| | | | <u>1,640</u> |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|----|-----|-----|
| Patients included in above figures who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year | .. | .. | 561 |
| Children included in above figures who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year | .. | 74 | |
| Number of cases on books at 1.1.63 | .. | 277 | |
| Number of cases on books at 31.12.63 | .. | 280 | |

Visits Paid to all Patients.

| | | | |
|--|----|------|---------------|
| Number of Medical Visits | .. | .. | 37,244 |
| Number of Surgical Visits | .. | .. | 5,340 |
| Number of Infectious Diseases Visits | .. | .. | 6 |
| Number of Tuberculosis Visits | .. | .. | 48 |
| Number of Maternal Complications Visits | .. | .. | 134 |
| Number of Visits to Maternity Cases (i. e. early discharges from City Maternity Hospital) | .. | 2619 | |
| | | | <u>45,419</u> |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|----|-----|--------|
| Patients included in above figures who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year | .. | .. | 30,574 |
| Patients included in above figures who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year | .. | 592 | |
| Number of Night Nursing Visits (included above) | .. | 193 | |

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING, ETC.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Health Visiting Staff:

Number of Visits to Homes.

| | | |
|---|----|-------------|
| Number of first visits to expectant mothers | .. | 842) |
| Number of re-visits to expectant mothers | .. | 259) 1,101 |

C/F 1,101

| | | | |
|---|-------|----|----------------------|
| Number of first visits to children under one year | 1,525 |) | 7,176 |
| Number of re-visits to children under one year | 5,651 |) | |
| Total number of visits to children: | | | |
| 1 and under 2 years | .. | .. | 3,079 |
| 2 but under 5 years | .. | .. | 6,134 |
| | | | <u><u>17,490</u></u> |

Other Cases

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|---------------------|
| Infectious diseases | .. | .. | 398 |
| Tuberculosis | .. | .. | 329 |
| Post-Natal | .. | .. | 43 |
| Mentally Subnormal | .. | .. | 41 |
| Hospital follow-ups | .. | .. | 109 |
| Aged People | .. | .. | 555 |
| Home Help | .. | .. | 227 |
| Sundry | .. | .. | 991 |
| Unsuccessful | .. | .. | 719 |
| School Health Service | .. | .. | 721 |
| | | | <u><u>4,133</u></u> |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | | | 21,623 |

Attendances at Clinics, Etc.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|---------------------|
| Relaxation Classes | .. | .. | 212 |
| Infant Welfare | .. | .. | 769 |
| Poliomyelitis Vaccination | .. | .. | - |
| Health Education Talks and Films | .. | .. | 251 |
| Schools Vaccination and Immunisation | .. | .. | 73 |
| Schools Minor Ailments | .. | .. | 298 |
| Schools Medical Inspections (including Eye Testing) | .. | .. | 150 |
| Schools Head Inspections | .. | .. | 157 |
| Tuberculosis (including B.C.G. and Heaf) | .. | .. | 25 |
| Hospital | .. | .. | 80 |
| Any other Clinics, Meetings, etc. | .. | .. | 257 |
| | | | <u><u>2,272</u></u> |

SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELPNumber of Domestic Helps Employed at 31st December, 1963

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|
| Whole-time | .. | .. | - |
| Part-time | .. | .. | 64 |

Number of Cases where Domestic Help was provided during the Year

| | | | |
|--|----|----|-------------------|
| Maternity | .. | .. | 34 |
| Tuberculosis | .. | .. | 4 |
| Chronic Sick (including Aged and Infirm) | .. | .. | 435 |
| Others | .. | .. | 47 |
| | | | <u><u>520</u></u> |

Analysis of Cases Served

| | <u>Paying Cases</u> | <u>Free Cases</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Maternity | 34 | - | 34 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Blind | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Illness | 32 | 3 | 35 |
| Chronic Sick and Old Age Pensioners | 145 | 290 | 435 |
| TOTALS | 215 | 305 | 520 |

Cost of Service (1963/64) estimated £ 17,500

Recovered from Paying Cases (1963/64) estimated £ 1,900

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I - Against Smallpox

| Age at Date of Vaccination | Under 1 | 1 | 2 - 4 | 5 - 14 | 15 & over | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|-------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Number vaccinated | 24 | 38 | 11 | 27 | 37 | 137 |
| Number re-vaccinated | - | - | 3 | 11 | 97 | 111 |

There were no "Specially Reported" cases during 1963 as showing complications from vaccination.

II - Against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

A. Contact Scheme (Circular 72/49)

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| (i) | Number skin tested | .. | .. | 78 |
| (ii) | Number found positive | .. | .. | 11 |
| (iii) | Number found negative | .. | .. | 58 |
| (iv) | Number vaccinated | .. | .. | 53 |

B. School Children Scheme (Circulars 22/53 and 7/59)

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----|----|-----|
| (i) | Number skin tested | .. | .. | 790 |
| (ii) | Number found positive | .. | .. | 93 |
| (iii) | Number found negative | .. | .. | 697 |
| (iv) | Number vaccinated | .. | .. | 693 |

C. Students Attending Further Education Establishments
(Circular 7/59)

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----|----|---|
| (i) | Number skin tested | .. | .. | - |
| (ii) | Number found positive | .. | .. | - |
| (iii) | Number found negative | .. | .. | - |
| (iv) | Number vaccinated | .. | .. | - |

III - Against Poliomyelitis

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION

| Age Group | No. of Persons who have received | | Total |
|--------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Second injection of Salk vaccine or third injection of quadruple vaccine | Third dose of oral vaccine | |
| 0 - 2 | 45 | 726 | 771 |
| 3 - 20 | 9 | 115 | 124 |
| 21 - 30 | 4 | 38 | 42 |
| Others | 8 | 74 | 82 |
| TOTAL | 66 | 953 | 1,019 |

REINFORCING DOSES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of persons given third injection of Salk vaccine or fourth injection of quadruple vaccine | 42 |
| Number of persons given fourth injection of Salk vaccine or fifth injection of quadruple vaccine | 11 |
| Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after | |
| (i) 2 Salk doses | 45 |
| (ii) 3 Salk doses or 3 oral doses, or 2 Salk doses plus 2 oral doses | 773 |

IV - Against Diphtheria

Number of children immunised during the year

| | Children born in | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1954-1958 | 1949-1953 | Total |
| Primary | 479 | 360 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 52 | 3 | 928 |
| Booster | - | 188 | 232 | 71 | 104 | 181 | 1 | 777 |

V - Against Whooping Cough

| | Age at date of final injection | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | 0-4 years | 5-14 years | Total |
| Number of children who have completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) during the year ended 31.12.63. | 858 | - | 858 |

SECTION 28 - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Chiropody.

Total number of patients treated January to December 1963 - 1,787

Total number of sessions - 243

Number of patients on register up to December 1963 - 435

Recuperative Holidays.

| | |
|---|----|
| Granted | 22 |
| Holidays provided by voluntary agencies when national and local schemes not applicable .. | 68 |

Bedding and Shelters on Loan to Tuberculosis Cases at 31st December, 1963.

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Mattresses | 3 |
| Blankets | 23 |
| Shelters | - |
| Bedsteads | 4 |
| Sheets | 10 |
| Pillows | 4 |
| Pillow Cases | - |
| Sputum Cups | 3 |

Extra Nourishment

Number in receipt of free milk at the end of:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1954 - 68 | 1957 - 39 | 1960 - 23 |
| 1955 - 51 | 1958 - 24 | 1961 - 16 |
| 1956 - 52 | 1959 - 27 | 1962 - 11 |
| | | 1963 - 11 |

Mass Radiography

I summarise a statistical report from Dr. Hayward, Medical Officer in charge of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

Of 9,501 miniature X-rays of chests, 73 persons were recalled for large films.

The findings of actual disease in persons who were not already under observation were:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Tuberculosis | 25 |
| Bronchitis and Emphysema | 3 |
| Cancer | 3 |
| Other abnormalities | 17 |

SECTIONS 28 and 51 - MENTAL HEALTH.

Report on the Psychiatric Social Work Service in 1963:-

The Psychiatric Social Work Service has continued to expand in its established pattern during the past year.

The number of cases referred from a variety of sources was again more than 100, and the number of home visits and office interviews (with staff as well as with patients) rose also, to 829 and 241 respectively.

The increasing help given by the Mental Welfare Officers in the taking over of long-term cases has been of great assistance in this situation, but the time is soon approaching when the Service will need either to have new members, or to be even more selective of cases, otherwise effective casework will become impossible, and the object of the Service lost.

Since January, 1963, a student from the "Younghusband" Course (for social workers in the Health and Welfare Services) has been placed with the Department for practical experience in the mental health field. This has proved valuable both for the student and the setting, and is to be extended to two students in future.

An experiment was begun in conjunction with the Health Visiting Service in applying techniques used by them in ante-natal Relaxation Classes

to a small group of patients whose symptoms included acute tension and an inability to relax. The exercises, combined with discussion techniques, were of benefit to those involved, and future groups on these lines will be organised as the need arises.

It will be readily apparent from this report that co-operation within the Department is close, and of mutual benefit to all, and this can also be said of relations with other Local Authority Departments and Agencies within the City.

Junior Training Centre

Report of Mr. S. J. Tunstall:-

"Background

As part of its duty under the Mental Health Act, the Health Committee, in association with the Education Committee, decided in 1960 to build a Junior Training Centre in the grounds of Longford School, to place the Centre under the Head Teacher of the School, and to employ a number of qualified teachers.

Underlying the decision to bring severely subnormal children within the sphere of education was the Health Committee's conviction that such children should fare as well as other handicapped children in the community in the matter of skilled teaching and concomitant facilities.

Other major points in favour of the scheme were: very young backward children (3Y) could be admitted to the Centre and continuous careful assessment over a considerable period would precede any decision as to permanent placement, border zone children in School or Centre could at any time, after consultation with parents, be placed in the most appropriate department.

The Building

The Centre is intended for 46 children in the age range 3-16. All accommodation and facilities requested were provided including three nursery type playrooms, two classrooms, hall, dining-room, servery (fitted for homecraft teaching with small groups), bathroom, good storage, ample toilet and lavatory provision, staff room and medical room. The lay-out is not the most convenient (the hall for example, in spite of a strong plea to the contrary, is a thoroughfare) but if convenience had to be sacrificed to produce a delightfully light and wholly pleasant building it was right to do so.

Opening

The first pupils were admitted on 1st May, 1963, and the Centre was formally opened on the 20th June, 1963, by Mr. B. Braine, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health, in the presence of the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, other civic dignitaries, representatives of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, the County Health Authority, the National Association for Mental Health, and friends.

Admissions

The initial entry consisted of 20 City children who had previously attended the all age Training Centre at Cheltenham, 2 children from Archdeacon Special School, and one child of 13 who had not previously

attended a school or centre. In December there were 26 on roll, ranging in age from 4-16. It is expected that during 1964 the Education Committee will assume responsibility for a group of ten young children, which will be established as a Diagnostic class in the Centre, and that before the end of the year all 46 places will be filled.

Staff

The following staff were appointed with effect from the 1st May, 1963:-

Mr. E. R. Ineson, Head of Department
Mrs. E. Tunstall, Assistant Supervisor
Miss V. Keck, Nursery Assistant

Miss J. Lamont, Infant Teacher was appointed from 1st September, 1963.

These people have shown themselves to be of exceptional merit individually, and have formed a splendid team.

Caretaking, cleaning, and meals staff are shared with the School.

Transport

The children are in the main collected from and delivered to their homes by the Ambulance Department bus. In the New Year the firm undertaking the School transport will supply a similar bus for the Centre children. In addition to providing for increased numbers, this should improve the status of the Centre children. Two children from the Centre use the School buses, and where convenient and warranted in the interest of the children, this arrangement will be extended.

Meals and Refreshments

Meals are cooked in the School kitchen. As in the School the charge for a dinner is 6d and the weekly charge for refreshments is 6d.

Parents

Parents were invited to see the building and facilities on 17th April, 1963, and were addressed by Dr. Baker and the Headmaster. The parents of all but one of the children have responded to an invitation to meet the Headmaster and class teacher concerned, privately, after school. This seemed to be much appreciated.

The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has held two meetings in the Centre, the Staff having been present and having joined in discussion and shown colour transparencies of the childrens activities. The Society made a grant of £ 7 towards the Christmas party and £ 40 towards P. E. Clothing.

The parents are full of praise for the Centre, and are more than thankful to the Authority.

Medical

A general medical inspection was carried out in July by Dr. Baker. Periodic health inspections are undertaken by the School's Health Visitor.

Auxiliary Services

The Educational Psychologist, the Speech Therapist and a perapetic teacher of the deaf visit the School and Centre regularly. Their work is greatly appreciated by the teaching staff and parents.

Educational Procedures

A thoroughgoing Nursery and early Infant type of approach with its emphasis on security, love and play learning is afforded up to the age of about 11. This is succeeded by the fostering of as much adequacy as possible in such spheres as self-help and independence, language, social competence, and practical skills including homecraft. Throughout there is considerable emphasis on Physical Education (including dancing, movement, gymnastics, games and swimming), and much opportunity for creative work, music, drama and art.

The children are clearly blossoming under this regime, they seem much more active than a few months ago, and are manifestly increasing in self-confidence. Their mental and physical health has greatly improved.

Little work has been published on the education of severely subnormal children and the present programme at Longford Centre is based on a distillation of this work (notably the "Brooklands" Experiment), and procedures successful with E.S.N. children. Needless to say the field offers a great challenge to the educator, and it is hoped to make some contribution. Partly with this in mind, very detailed individual developmental records have been devised, which in addition to being of current usefulness, should be of value in future work.

Integration with the School

In this report the Centre has necessarily been discussed separately from the School. In fact as far as children and staff are concerned the two are fast becoming integrated, to the great advantage of all pupils. The Centre is known in the School as the Training and Infant Department, in January 1964 there will be a Junior Department, and there already exists, of course, a Secondary Department. These divisions are helpful, they allow considerable association but very close continuous contact can be avoided if thought desirable. It has been explained to the children in the School that some of the children in the Training Department are handicapped and that they need a great deal of help from everyone. This appeal, and the fact that youngsters who must frequently feel inadequate are now encountering children who are less able than themselves, with consequent improvement of morale, has helped towards an integration which, as a matter of policy, has by no means been hastened.

Examples of association between School and Centre are:-

Children taking messages, registers etc., from one building to the other. Centre children handing over contributions of waste newspaper (for School Fund) to School collectors. Boys and girls in the School helping at the Centre during the dinner break. Senior girls taking short spells of Nursery Assistant's work with the youngest Centre class (Newsom Report). Centre boys working on School garden. Certain reciprocal staffing arrangements in regard to supervision and teaching (some Centre P. E, for example is taken by the Specialist teacher in the School). Regular joint Staff meetings.

Administration

Some slight apprehension was felt by the Headmaster at the prospect of being concerned with both the Education and the Health Departments, not only on points of policy, but in connection with finance, staffing, meals and the many lesser points of day to day administration. In fact there has been, it would appear, close and fruitful co-operation between the Departments and they have invariably been most helpful."

Work of Mental Welfare Officers, etc.

1. Admissions to Horton Road and Coney Hill Hospitals by the Mental Welfare Officers and the P.S.W.

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Informally | 3 |
| | For Observation (Section 25) | 27 |
| | For Treatment (Section 26) | 5 |
| | Emergency Admissions (Section 29) | 56 |
| (b) | Patients examined but not admitted | 21 |
| (c) | Visits:- | |
| | "Follow-up" reports at request of hospital | 130 |
| | After-care visits | 965 |
| | Social histories obtained | 33 |
| (d) | Attendances at After Care, Admission and Rehabilitation Conferences | 73 |

2. Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Patients

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | Number under supervision in the community at 31.12.63 | 108 |
| (b) | New cases notified during the year .. | 22 |
| (c) | Admitted to hospitals | 7 |
| (d) | Number attending at Training and Occupation Centre at 31.12.63 | 41 |
| (e) | Number of waiting list for admission to hospital | 7 |
| (f) | Number under Guardianship at 31.12.63 | 5 |
| (g) | Number on trial leave at 31.12.63 .. | - |

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Chief Ambulance Officer reports:-

"The year commenced with severe weather conditions not experienced for many years. Many patients did not attend hospital for treatment during this period; those who did were mainly essential cases. This is reflected in the decrease in the number of calls and mileage during the year."

The total number of calls for the year showed a decrease of 565 compared with the previous year, with a corresponding mileage decrease of 1,865 miles.

The number of patients carried by the Hospital Car Service increased by 449, with a mileage increase of 2,483. This Service is used increasingly for patients attending hospitals outside the City Ambulance Service area, and where considerable waiting time is involved.

Patients conveyed by rail during the year decreased by 33. Rail Escorts provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society proved, as always, invaluable.

The Ambulance Services Competition for the South Western Region was held at Plymouth on 27th April, 1963. Dorset County Ambulance Service won this competition, and represented the Region at the National Final held at Moreton-in-the-Marsh on 6th October, 1963. The Final winner was the West Sussex Ambulance Service.

Public interest in the working of the Ambulance Service is growing and a number of groups have visited the Station during the year. In addition, talks have been given to various organisations in the City.

The two ambulances with the rear lift were brought into service in January, 1963, and have proved an immense success. Many man hours are saved by one man being capable of handling cases that would formerly have needed two.

Throughout the year, I have been helped considerably by the knowledge that I have a keen and efficient staff. Letters of appreciation have been received, and it is a source of great satisfaction to know that the Service is held in such high esteem by the public it serves."

ANALYSIS OF CASES, 1963.

| | <u>Jan.</u> | <u>Feb.</u> | <u>Mar.</u> | <u>Apr.</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>Aug.</u> | <u>Sept.</u> | <u>Oct.</u> | <u>Nov.</u> | <u>Dec.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Accidents involving vehicles | 18 | 17 | 25 | 35 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 48 | 37 | 32 | 47 | 42 | 409 |
| " at home | 48 | 41 | 39 | 53 | 56 | 52 | 52 | 55 | 43 | 44 | 61 | 52 | 596 |
| " " work | 19 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 204 |
| " school | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 11 | - | 8 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 75 |
| " others | 43 | 31 | 52 | 58 | 51 | 58 | 63 | 44 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 50 | 631 |

PATIENTS CARRIED BY:-

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Ambulance Service | 2757 | 2677 | 2917 | 2694 | 3180 | 2739 | 3239 | 2802 | 2667 | 3032 | 3094 | 2673 | 34,471 |
| Railway | 9 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 111 |
| Hospital Car Service | 65 | 70 | 58 | 95 | 117 | 110 | 122 | 113 | 123 | 138 | 110 | 118 | 1,239 |
| Bus to Occ. Centre | 291 | 445 | 586 | 255 | 755 | 480 | 629 | 8 | 734 | 752 | 765 | 573 | 6,273 |
| TOTALS | 2756 | 2665 | 2901 | 2671 | 3154 | 2703 | 3232 | 2782 | 2622 | 3021 | 3060 | 2653 | 34,220 |

SUMMARY OF MILEAGE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Ambulance | 4189 | 3657 | 4508 | 4501 | 4746 | 4283 | 4733 | 4686 | 4401 | 4999 | 4986 | 5248 | 54,937 |
| Cars | 7721 | 7383 | 7334 | 8009 | 8863 | 8168 | 9141 | 8708 | 7557 | 8246 | 7815 | 6903 | 95,848 |
| Bus | 761 | 1019 | 1289 | 879 | 1003 | 699 | 879 | 175 | 909 | 875 | 940 | 686 | 10,114 |
| Transport | 402 | 1036 | 838 | 1038 | 1198 | 1121 | 1250 | 314 | 1161 | 836 | 1377 | 1078 | 11,649 |
| TOTALS | 3122 | 3200 | 3567 | 3059 | 4062 | 3337 | 3998 | 2939 | 3534 | 3930 | 3974 | 3372 | 42,094 |

AMBULANCE SERVICE:-

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Ambulance | 4189 | 3657 | 4508 | 4501 | 4746 | 4283 | 4733 | 4686 | 4401 | 4999 | 4986 | 5248 | 54,937 |
| Cars | 7721 | 7383 | 7334 | 8009 | 8863 | 8168 | 9141 | 8708 | 7557 | 8246 | 7815 | 6903 | 95,848 |
| Bus | 761 | 1019 | 1289 | 879 | 1003 | 699 | 879 | 175 | 909 | 875 | 940 | 686 | 10,114 |
| Transport | 402 | 1036 | 838 | 1038 | 1198 | 1121 | 1250 | 314 | 1161 | 836 | 1377 | 1078 | 11,649 |

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| CIVIL DEFENCE | 14439 | 14342 | 14995 | 16285 | 18216. | 17586 | 18903 | 15456 | 16111 | 18067 | 17466 | 16116 | 197,982 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases from 1949 to 1963

SECTION C

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Smallpox | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 167 | 70 | 55 | 46 | 65 | 68 | 55 | 50 | 28 | 46 | 77 | 21 | - | 4 | 8 |
| Diphtheria | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 41 | 52 | 69 | 48 | 67 | 27 | 58 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 35 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 3 | * 1 | * 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | * |
| Meningococcal Infection | 4 | * 2 | - | 4 | 2 | - | 9 | - | * 1 | * 4 | * 2 | * 1 | * 1 | * 1 | - |
| Poliomyelitis or Polio: Encephalitis | * 1 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic | 2 | - | - | 7 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Dysentery | 2 | 4 | 1 | +2 | +2 | +4 | - | +3 | - | - | - | +2 | - | - | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 10 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 34 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 35 | |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 20 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| Erysipelas | - | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Paratyphoid Fever | 121 | 75 | 85 | 101 | 91 | 67 | 60 | 79 | 55 | 58 | 38 | 49 | 25 | 21 | 28 |
| Tuberculosis - Respiratory | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis - Meninges and C.N.S. | 327 | 1493 | 607 | 585 | 735 | 814 | 632 | 527 | 879 | 349 | 964 | 203 | 803 | 454 | 627 |
| Tuberculosis - Other Forms | 165 | 243 | 238 | 135 | 130 | 238 | 74 | 124 | 129 | 179 | 61 | 48 | 12 | 17 | 60 |
| Measles | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Encephalitis - Infective | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Encephalitis - Post-Infectious | = | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | = | 37 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Anthrax | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaria (Believed to be Contracted Abroad) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* See different classification.

+ Vision unimpaired.

= Not notifiable.

VENEREAL DISEASE

A. E. TINKLER, M. A., M. D., D. P. H.

CONSULTANT VENEREOLOGIST S. W. R. H. B.

In 1963 there was an appreciable fall in the total number of Gloucester city residents attending the Venereal Disease Clinic at Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

TABLE 1

New Cases: All Conditions -
Gloucester City Residents

| <u>Year</u> | <u>New Cases</u> |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1959 | 115 |
| 1960 | 101 |
| 1961 | 173 |
| 1962 | 160 |
| 1963 | 133 |

SYPHILIS

The incidence of early infectious syphilis in England and Wales has doubled in the past 3 - 4 years but the total numbers still remain small. In Gloucester city not a single case of early syphilis was seen between 1959 and 1962 but in 1963 there were four such cases.

For the 12th year in succession there were no cases of infantile congenital syphilis (under 1 year). This is most encouraging but to maintain this position in the face of a rising incidence of early syphilis will require the continued excellent co-operation between the ante natal and venereal disease services.

GONORRHOEA

The resurgence of venereal disease in the past ten years has been confined mainly to Gonorrhoea. The incidence of this disease has more than trebled in many of the large industrial centres and has more than doubled in the country as a whole. Since 1955 this very disturbing increase in England and Wales has averaged 12% each year until 1962 when there was a slight fall in incidence, and no significant change in 1963. Undoubtedly one of the main factors in this increase has been the very high incidence occurring amongst immigrant groups infected after entering this country. Restriction of immigration may well have influenced the 1962 and 1963 figures.

The incidence in Gloucester city residents is small but in spite of a very appreciable drop in 1963 the incidence is twice that of 1955.

TABLE 2

Gonorrhoea
Gloucester City Residents

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1955 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| 1961 | 42 | 13 | 55 |
| 1962 | 40 | 11 | 51 |
| 1963 | 22 | 11 | 33 |

I give below a report on Tuberculosis from Dr. F. J. D. Knights,
Senior Chest Physician:-

Of the 29 new cases of tuberculosis notified in the City of Gloucester during 1963, 28 were handled in the chest clinic service. They are analysed as follows:-

Haematogenous,

| | Abdominal, | Primary or Orthopaedic and post-primary | Minimal Phthisis | Moderate Phthisis | Advanced Phthisis | Total |
|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| including | | | | | | |
| Miliary and | | | | | | |
| Meningeal | Cervical glands | infection | | | | |
| Nil | Nil | 7 | Nil | 18 | 3 | 28 |

Of the seven primary cases four were referred by general practitioners, one was a contact, one was picked up by Mass Radiography and one referred from another Hospital department.

Of the eighteen cases of moderate phthisis, eleven were referred by general practitioners, four were picked up by Mass Radiography and three were routine x-rays for other purposes (emigration, superannuation etc.)

The three advanced cases were referred by general practitioners.

The Clinical Area figures, (North Gloucestershire plus the City of Gloucester) are as follows:-

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Nil | 15 | 23 | 12 | 68 | 11 | 129 |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

Of the 91 cases of phthisis 55% were referred by general practitioners, 22% discovered by Mass Radiography, 9% were referred from other hospital departments, 7% were routine x-rays and 7% contacts.

The Gloucester City Register of Notified Persons stood at 427 on 31.12.63.

| | | |
|-----|--------|-------|
| RED | YELLOW | GREEN |
| 14 | 94 | 319 |

Of the 14 RED cases 12 (one drug-resistant) are 1963 notifications, and are receiving treatment either in hospital or at home, one is chronic and drug-resistant but co-operative, and the remaining one is a vagrant, unheard of for several years.

In the control of tuberculosis much concern has been expressed at the risks of patients remaining chronically infectious with organisms which have become resistant to drugs, disseminating such strains of tubercle bacilli through the community, making their victims difficult to treat with safety. We have no evidence of drug-resistance becoming a significant problem in this area. A careful register is kept of all patients known to be excreting resistant strains of bacilli, and a special watch is kept on them and on their contacts.

24 patients are known to us who within the last year have shown resistance to one or more of the main three drugs. In 5 of these the bacilli have reverted to negativity or full sensitivity, and 3 patients have died.

There is no significant geographical distribution to suggest that any of these cases are creating a community of people infected with the strain of a particular resistance.

Only 2 of these resistant cases come from Gloucester City.

Only 2 cases presented with resistant strains of bacilli in their sputum at the time of initial diagnosis and before any treatment had been given, to one and to two antibiotics respectively, and both cases have now become negative with appropriate treatment.

The pattern of resistance has been seen to change in individual cases, but the current picture shows:-

| | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 6 | cases | resistant to | Isoniazid | only |
| 2 | " | " | Streptomycin | only |
| 4 | " | " | P. A. S. | and Isoniazid |
| 1 | " | " | Streptomycin | and Isoniazid |
| 3 | " | " | Streptomycin, P. A. S. | and Isoniazid. |

Only 2 of the patients could be described as flagrantly unco-operative, e.g. refusing to take any treatment and unlikely to take any precautions. One of these was a man who became a major problem to the Public Health Department in Cheltenham as he was in a lodging house, but he has been in hospital now for several months. The other was a woman of 38 who infected her child, refused treatment for herself and the child, and has died. Apart from this child, only one other contact case is known to have arisen from a resistant case, and that was a tuberculous pleurisy.

Contact examinations arising out of Gloucester City cases notified in 1963.

Average number of contacts per case: listed 7, seen 6.

ADULTS

| <u>Under 45</u> | | <u>Over 45</u> | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Called</u> | <u>Response</u> | <u>Called</u> | <u>Response</u> |
| 84 | 74 (88%) | 42 | 30 (71%) |

Overall percentage of attendance 82.5%

No case of significance was found at the time of examination, but one young man of 26 was referred to the Chest Clinic by his General Practitioner three months after a normal x-ray as a contact, and was found to be tuberculous, (moderately advanced disease with positive sputum).

CHILDREN

Of 55 children called up, 10 were tuberculin positive and are being kept under observation at the clinic.

The remaining 45 are analysed as follows:-

| | |
|--|----|
| Tuberculin positive, age 0 - 4 referred to G. P. and H. V. | 2 |
| " " 5 - 11 " | 1 |
| " " 12 - 16 for radiological follow-up | 5 |
| " " B. C. G. vaccinated at School. For follow up x-rays | 3 |
| Tuberculin negative, successfully B. C. G. vaccinated | 32 |
| " " defaulted during B. C. G. | 1 |
| " " still awaiting B. C. G. | 1 |

No case of significance was found.

Summary of Notifications of Tuberculosis during 1963

| Age Periods | Formal Notifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0- | 1- | 2- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75- | Total |
| Respiratory, Males | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 18 |
| Respiratory, Females | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 10 |
| Non-Resp., Males | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Resp., Females | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, otherwise than by formal notification Nil

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1963.

| Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Total Cases |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | |
| 208 | 159 | 367 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 428 |

Notifications, Deaths and Visits Made

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 71 | 69 | 88 | 62 | 66 | 46 | 54 | 30 | 23 | 29 |
| New Cases | 71 | 69 | 88 | 62 | 66 | 46 | 54 | 30 | 23 | 29 |
| Deaths | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| Visits made by Health Visitors | 1593 | 1320 | 1310 | 1187 | 796 | 746 | 680 | 637 | 511 | 329 |

SECTION DMEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----|-----|
| Children's Department .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| City Architect's Department | .. | .. | 21 |
| City Museum .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| City Surveyor's Department | .. | .. | 21 |
| City Treasurer's Department | .. | .. | 6 |
| Education Department .. | .. | .. | 28 |
| Entrants to Training Colleges | .. | .. | 59 |
| Fire Brigade .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Health Department .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Housing Department .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Public Library .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Taxation Department .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Town Clerk's Department .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Water Engineer's Department | .. | .. | 4 |
| Weights and Measures Department .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Welfare Department .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other Authorities .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | Total .. | .. | 193 |
| <hr/> | | | |

SECTION ENATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

The Home Teachers of the Blind report:-

The definition of blindness for the purpose of the National Assistance Act is "So blind as to be unable to perform any work (action) for which eyesight is essential." Fortunately, there are very few totally blind persons included in our City register. There are many degrees of blindness. We have persons with perfectly clear pin point vision but no field of vision. Some can see the floor when standing but cannot see it when kneeling or sitting down. There are others who can see the other side of a building but cannot see to read ordinary print. We also have several persons who can see quite well when they wake in the morning but cannot see at night. Some have had rather bad sight all their lives and lived in dread of blindness which came eventually. A number of our people are blind from physical causes such as diabetic trouble which often interferes with the full sensitivity of touch. We also have a number of physically handicapped people whose blindness is the minor handicap. In every-day work the Home Teacher has to think of each blind person as an individual in his own setting, - there is no set pattern to be followed when helping him, and the method of approach is different in every case.

At the close of the statistical year under review the number of registered blind persons in the City of Gloucester was 179. An increase of 1 over the previous year. This number included 64 males and 115 females. There were 22 newly registered persons, and 1 re-certification. The lowest age at which blindness occurred was in the 40-49 age group. There were 19 deaths, 3 transferred to other areas, 1 de-certification, and 1 transferred to us from another area. The majority of new cases of blindness were referred to us by the National Assistance Board. Because of the statutory benefits which come from the National Assistance Act, elderly necessitous people were usually eager to apply for registration.

BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER HANDICAPS. (All Ages.)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Mentally Ill | 1 |
| Physically Defective | 19 |
| Deaf with Speech | 3 |
| Hard of Hearing | 19 |
| Mentally Ill & Deaf with Speech | 1 |
| Physically Defective & Deaf without Speech | 1 |
| Physically Defective & Hard of Hearing | 9 |
| Mentally Ill, Physically Defective & Deaf with Speech | 1 |
| Mentally Sub-Normal, Physically Defective, & Hard of Hearing | 1 |
| Total | 55 |

This group shows a decrease of 6 since last year.

BLIND PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Homes for the Blind | 1 |
| Other Part Ill Homes | 15 |
| Private Homes | 3 |
| Hospitals for Mentally Ill | 3 |
| Hospital for Mentally Sub-Normal | 1 |
| Chronic Sick Hospitals | 2 |
| Total | 25 |

A decrease of 3 since last year.

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED BLIND PERSONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Shorthand Typists | 2 |
| Telephone Operators | 1 |
| Shop Keepers | 2 |
| Machine Tool Operators | 5 |
| Viewers, Inspectors | 1 |
| Basket Makers (Home Worker) | 1 |
| Labourers | 1 |
| Cleaners | 2 |
| Miscellaneous Workers | 1 |
| Physiotherapists | 1 |
| Total | 17 |

An increase of 1 over last year.

2 persons were capable and available for work but unemployed.

Number of persons registered under the D. P. Act (1944)

18.

In October the Ministry of Labour took over the responsibility for Blind Placement service from the Royal National Institute for the Blind. The procedure to be followed when this service is required is, in effect, as before.

TEACHING AND VISITING.

There was little change in the general pattern. Apart from the more obvious duties of teaching Braille, and Moon Type, etc., and dealing with the many and varied personal problems that arise amongst the blind folk daily, we did our best to encourage pastime workers to improve their standard of work. There was a marked increase in attendance at handicraft classes held at Palmers' Hall on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. The cost of materials continued to rise, Straw Plait went off the market completely for some months and returned at a shocking price due partly to purchase tax, of course. In spite of the high standard required, several of our exhibitors won prizes in the Handicraft section of the Bristol Show for Blind Gardeners held on the last Saturday in August. At our Annual Bazaar held in November and officially opened by His Worship the Mayor of Gloucester, Coun. Ben Cooke, takings amounted to well over £75. - the highest ever. As before, the handicraft section of the work remained completely self-supporting. Instead of paying individual workers for the simple articles produced, we provide summer outings, parties, and a gift of money at Christmas, thus enabling each worker to benefit from his efforts. During the year, approximately £36 was taken from the sale of handicrafts at the Women's Institute Stall in the Eastgate Market.

Approximately 3,000 domiciliary visits were paid and over 150 lessons given to people in their homes.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Throughout the year planning for fortnightly socials, competitions, parties, outings, etc., went on without a break. All the events helped towards the well-being and happiness of the blind people. Several "private" jumble sales were arranged, and there were two harvest festivals.

In August, our annual Christmas Card sale commenced. This entailed a great deal of awkward booking and accounting, but our efforts were well rewarded. When we closed the books in early December the profit amounted to well over £50 which enabled us to purchase a long hoped for tape recorder which has already proved a source of pleasure. Early in the year we were introduced to the Cotswold Tape Recording Society which provides a tape for play back to clubs and other groups, also to sick people in their own homes.

At one of our Christmas parties, we were presented with a cheque for £50 by one of our helpers, Mrs. Norah White. This money was handed to Dr. Regester and placed in the Corporation blind account to provide appliances and apparatus for persons in need of them.

One of the highlights of the year was a holiday enjoyed by thirty-five blind people at the Pole Sands Hotel, Exmouth. Everything, including catering, was most satisfactory, and a return visit is planned for September, 1964.

Members of the National Library for the Blind numbered eight, and there were 11 members of the Talking Book Library. Both libraries continued to provide excellent service. Blind readers are grateful for the monthly magazines provided by the Health Department. These include "Home Help" "Madam," "Progress," and "Hampsted." As a result of a successful Christmas day "Wireless for the Blind" appeal, a number of new radio sets were allocated to Gloucester City. No blind person was without wireless during the year. Gloucester Voluntary Association for the Blind continued to act as agents for the R. N. I. B. in the distribution of sets. About one half of the total number of blind persons in the city own or rent television sets.

A very successful "Prevention of Blindness" course was organised at the end of June by the Western Regional Association for the Blind, and attended by approximately fifty blind welfare workers. Films, Demonstrations, and Lectures were very much appreciated, and were most instructive. We were very grateful to the hospital eye patients for allowing us to see them. I think the children had to be bribed but they obviously enjoyed having a "day out."

It is interesting to note that, during the year under review one of our blind people, a woman of 40, was accepted for training for a guide dog. She hopes to be called to the training centre within the next few months.

On behalf of blind people I would express appreciation for grants received from various charities for the blind. These include the London Association for the Blind, Blind Man's Friend, Royal Blind Pensions Society, and others.

I would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial relationship which exists between statutory and voluntary bodies in the City of Gloucester. Particularly I would mention the council departments, National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, and hospital staffs who take more than a professional interest in the welfare of blind persons.

Although much material remains suitable for inclusion in this report, I do not feel I can take up more space than is necessary to give a brief picture of work carried out in 1963.

In conclusion, I would thank all voluntary helpers who have given so much of their time and energy for the benefit of blind persons.

THE PARTIALLY SIGHTED

The number of partially sighted persons on the register on 31st December was 30, - a decrease of 1 since the corresponding date last year. There were 2 new registrations, and 2 were transferred to the blind register. Two persons were transferred to other areas, and there were 4 deaths.

The total number included 1 child attending a school for the partially sighted, 1 at the Gloucester Open Air school, and 1 attending an occupation centre.

Four persons were engaged in full time employment.

In accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 4/63, the register is now divided into two main classes, - those who are likely to go blind and those who are not. In some instances the services of a home teacher are not acceptable, particularly where blindness is not likely to occur.

At present there is no indication of need for the organisation of group activity designed for the partially sighted in Gloucester.

It may seem a matter of regret that there is no L. V. A. service yet available through our local hospital. The only low visual aids I know of in use in the city have been prescribed for patients who met the cost themselves, having been tested in another area.

TOTAL BLIND POPULATION 1963

TABLE 1

| Age periods. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 0-1 | 1-4 | 5-15 | 16-20 | 21-39 | 40-49 | 50-64 | 65-69 | Over 70 | TOTAL |
| - | - | - | - | 7 | 11 | 33 | 24 | 104 | 179 |

TABLE 11

Ages at which blindness occurred

| 0-1 | 1-4 | 5-10 | 11-20 | 21-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | Over 70 |
|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 27 | 72 |

No new case of Retrolental Fibroplasia was notified during the year.

Deaf

The number of cases on the Register of the Diocesan Association is now 54. In addition, of course, are the many Hard-of-Hearing.

The Diocesan Association continues its work from the Centre - St. Mary's Square.

The work of Mr. Mower and his team at the Hospital, and that of the peripatetic teachers (for whose services we pay the County Health Committee on a per capita basis) continues successfully.

Physically Handicapped

The number on the Register is 200.

SECTION F

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Goodridge, the Water Engineer, for the following information:-

A. GENERAL STATISTICS

1. Area of Supply: 199 sq. miles

2. Total Population: 131,580 (Gloucester C. B. 70,180)

3. Population Supplied: 125,387

4. Local Authorities and Water Undertakings supplied

(a) In Detail

(i) County Borough Gloucester

(ii) Rural Districts Gloucester, Newent, Cheltenham, East Dean and Thornbury.

(b) In Bulk

(i) Rural Districts Dursley, East Dean, Upton on Severn

(ii) Water Boards Stroud District, Herefordshire

5. Total Consumption

(a) In Detail 2,596,775,000 gallons (Gloucester C. B. proportion
1,453,433,000 gallons)

(b) In Bulk 212,313,000 gallons

6. Sources

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) Witcombe (Surface Collection Reservoirs) | 7.3% |
| Sedimentation, filtration and chlorination | |
| (b) Newent (Deep Well in sandstone) chlorination | 6.0% |
| (c) Ketford (Boreholes in sandstone) chlorination | 7.9% |
| (d) Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board (River Severn at Tewkesbury) Sedimentation, filtration, sterilization etc. | 78.6% |
| (e) Bulk supplies (Cheltenham Borough and Cheltenham Rural District) | 0.2% |

B. COUNTY BOROUGH OF GLOUCESTER

(a) (i) Quality of Water Satisfactory from all sources as taken into supply
(ii) Quantity of Water available Sufficient to meet demand although at times during the year the limit of resources reached.

(Note: After March, 1964 an additional minimum of about 3 m. g. d. available to the Gloucester Corporation Undertaking from the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board).

(b) Examinations and Analysis of Water

The raw and final water from all sources, subject to regular bacteriological and chemical analyses.

Samples examined or analysed

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------|---|-------------|
| <u>Witcombe</u> | Bacteriological | 4 | raw water | 4 | final water |
| | Chemical | 4 | " | " | " |
| <u>Newent</u> | Bacteriological | 3 | " | " | " |
| | Chemical | 3 | " | " | " |
| <u>Ketford</u> | Bacteriological | 3 | " | " | " |
| | Chemical | 3 | " | " | " |

Tewkesbury(J. B.)Chemical and Bacteriological examinations made daily of raw Severn water at all stages during passage through treatment plant to final water.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| <u>District Samples</u> | Bacteriological examinations | 18 |
| | Chemical examinations | 14 |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----|
| <u>New Mains</u> | Bacteriological | 57 |
|------------------|-----------------|----|

Chemical analyses and examinations (all chemical results expressed in parts per million)

- (c) Plumbo-solvency of waters from various sources - none
- (d) Contamination:- Final waters free from bacteriological and chemical contamination.
Periodic turbidity and deposition of manganese in distribution system under investigation.
Treatment of distribution system supplied from Churchdown Reservoirs by pyrethrins in Autumn for control of ascellus aquaticus.
- (e) Number of dwelling houses:
 - (1) Direct to houses - 19,966
 - (2) By means of standpipes - none.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES AND EXAMINATIONS

(All chemical results expressed in parts per million)

RANGE OF FINAL WATER

| <u>Details of Sample</u> | <u>WITCOMBE</u> | <u>NEWENT</u> <u>1962/63</u> | <u>KETFORD</u> | <u>TEWKESBURY</u> <u>1937/1962</u> |
|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appearance | Clear & bright to v. sl. opales- cent. | Clear & bright | Clear & bright | - |
| Colour | V. sl. yellow to sl. yellow | None | None | - |
| Odour cold hot | None | None | None | - |
| Taste | - | - | - | - |
| Microscope | - | - | - | - |
| Ph. Value | 7. 66 to 7. 87 | 7. 41 to 7. 46 | 7. 45 to 7. 55 | 7. 8 to 8. 2 |
| Total Solid Residue (dried at 180° C) | 233 to 330 | 436 to 470 | 720 to 1010 | 128 to 618 |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | Permanent 29 to 54 | 71 to 92 | 101 to 164 | 31 to 138 |
| " " | Temporary 128 to 198 | 295 to 303 | 225 to 245 | 15 to 180 |
| " " | Total 157 to 252 | 374 to 387 | 346 to 392 | 66 to 286 |
| Calcium as CaCO ₃ | 135 to 225 | 219 to 226 | 211 to 241 | 65 to 220 |
| Magnesium as CaCO ₃ | 19 to 27 | 155 to 161 | 135 to 170 | 10 to 74 |
| Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl ₁ | 23 to 25 | 27 | 147 to 240 | 14 to 320 |
| Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs at 37° C | 1.33 to 1.68 | 0.06 to 0.11 | 0.04 to 0.13 | 0.6 to 2.5 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen | 0.20 to 0.95 | 4.45 to 5.40 | 4.65 to 5.30 | 0.2 to 4.2 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | 0.003 to 0.011 | 0.008 to 0.015 | 0.008 to 0.018 | |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen | 0.03 to 0.07 | 0.01 to 0.02 | 0.01 to 0.03 | Nil to 1.84 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen | 0.10 to 0.22 | 0.01 to 0.02 | 0.01 to 0.02 | 0.01 to 0.16 |
| Opacity (Turbidity + colour) | 3.8 to 15.8 | nil to 0.5 | 0.2 to 0.8 | - |
| Silica | 0.70 to 4.7 | 6.3 to 6.7 | 6.5 to 7.0 | Nil to 8.8 |
| Phosphate as PO ₄ | 0.005 to 0.037 | 0.010 to 0.013 | 0.010 to 0.022 | Nil to 0.07 |
| Total Iron as Fe | 0.01 to 0.05 | 0.02 to 0.06 | 0.01 to 0.03 | 0.01 to 0.11 |
| Residual Chlorine | 0.04 to 0.20 | 0.09 to 0.15 | 0.15 to 0.22 | 0.20 |
| Potassium as K. | 1.70 to 2.25 | 3.60 to 4.10 | 6.00 to 7.65 | 2.1 to 7.0 |
| Sodium as Na | 12.5 to 13.0 | 12.5 to 13.5 | 109.5 to 184.0 | 7.5 to 125.0 |
| Fluoride (taken prior to 1962/63) | Nil | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.15 |
| Radioactive Content (Excess expressed as Strontium 90 (U.U.C/1) | 12.5 to 16.8 | Nil to 0.3 | Nil to 9.4 | 1.8 to 40.8 |

SECTION G

Sanitary Conditions of the Area

I give below a report from the Chief Public Health Inspector.

1963 saw the passing of the Meat Inspection Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The introduction of the new Meat Regulations should provide the means to give effect to the Government's long standing intention to ensure that all home-killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse. I am pleased to say that this did not affect the position in Gloucester because it has been the Council's policy for a considerable number of years to provide a hundred per cent meat inspection service. It did introduce, however, the new concept that the occupiers of slaughterhouses should pay for each carcase inspected. It was decided to make the maximum charge to the three slaughterhouses operating within the City. It may be necessary to re-consider these charges as they affect any particular slaughter house because it is not the intention of the Regulations that authorities should recoup more than the actual cost of inspection.

For many years there has been a growing concern that there was no legislation to cover the Health and Welfare of office workers. I am pleased to say that this position has been remedied by the passing of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. This Act has not yet, however, been given teeth and we must await the Regulations to be made under the Act, before further comment can be made. I have anticipated the Regulations to some degree by making provision for the scrutiny of plans relating to new offices and shops and where the provision of amenities have been, in my opinion, below standard advising the firms concerned. There is one matter in regard to this Act which in my opinion may prove troublesome and that is the line of demarcation between premises inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and those inspected by H. M. Factory Inspectors.

Work was carried out during the year to provide deodorising plant at the fat works in Westgate Street. In addition, extra melters have been fitted to expedite the rendering of the raw material. Although the work had not been fully completed at the end of the year, I am hopeful that this nuisance is on the way to being abated. Unfortunately, I must add the warning that with a works of this nature one cannot expect the plant to be foolproof and breakdowns are liable to occur. We are still awaiting confirmation of the bye-laws submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Although discussions have taken place with trade representatives it would seem that the standards I wished to see applied at a works of this nature are too stringent. If this is the case it is a pity because the situation of this particular works calls for strong measures of control.

Another matter that steadily built up in 1963 was the use of soft ice cream mix. This mix is supplied by manufacturers in cans and the operator only needs to aerate the mix and freeze it. The necessary plant for the final operation can be installed in fixed positions or carried in

mobile vans. The use of mobile vans has added a problem of control because the base can be situated outside the City. In any case, the essential operations take place upon the van and this is where control is needed. Many of the operators now in charge of mobile vans have not had previous experience of food handling and lack knowledge of the standard of hygiene required in this trade. Unfortunately, legislation does not cover the registration of mobile vans and so it is necessary to hunt and seek and to take such measures as appear necessary at the time of finding.

A landmark was passed in 1963 in that it saw the closing of our last Common Lodging House. Can we say that this is a sign of the times or will the need of some type of hostel accommodation still be needed? It must be said that most of the people frequenting the Lodging Houses were regulars and mainly elderly. The original purpose of providing a cheap night's lodging to a transient visitor had long been a minor use of the Lodging Houses. With other Welfare provisions being provided for the use of the elderly the loss of these Lodging Houses may not be felt but it is a matter that may need further consideration in the light of experience.

It is also with a feeling of regret and another indication of the times that I have to report that our last working narrow canal boat has finished operations. This boat was employed on carrying chocolate crumb between Frampton and Bournville for many years.

There were few contraventions of the Clean Air Act during the year, and all were dealt with informally. At one factory burning large quantities of wood waste, the installation of a smoke density alarm helped considerably in reducing emissions of dark smoke.

A more unusual complaint relating to the bleaching of flowers in resident's gardens was investigated and found to be due to emissions of an acid mist from a nearby factory. With the co-operation of H. M. Alkali Inspector this was put right by the fitting of more efficient bag filters. The volumetric apparatus for the daily measurement of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was brought into use at the beginning of the year.

The City's first Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister for approval towards the end of the year, but was closely followed by a warning that supplies of coke suitable for use in approved open fires were limited and, owing to changes in the Gas Industry, would diminish further in the future; thus upsetting the basis on which the area was planned, and will no doubt cause delay in implementing the Order.

A varied list of noise complaints was investigated, the more serious of them, and the most difficult to deal with, arising from night shift working at local factories and from night work on the City's new sewer extensions. The latter was dealt with by cutting out the night shift; the others, fortunately, did not last long, as the procedure for obtaining an Abatement Order is not a speedy one to follow, and the remedy might well have to be the sound-proofing of a complete factory.

Another serious nuisance arose from vibrations from a foundry cupola, and despite lengthy investigations, and the assistance of consultants called in by the firm, no solution to this problem has yet been found.

The problem of noise was a prominent feature of two public inquiries held under the Town and Country Planning Acts relating to the extension of a furniture works and a proposed new skittle alley. In the first case, the development was allowed by the Minister but he upheld the soundproofing measures proposed by the department; the erection of the skittle alley was not approved.

During the year we lost the services of Mr. R. Baylis to the Gloucester Rural District Council and Mr. A. E. Lewis was appointed to fill the vacancy caused. In addition, Mr. S. Grimshaw was appointed to fill our establishment.

The appointment of Mr. Grimshaw did mean a break with our existing policy of carrying out meat inspection on a rota basis. Mr. Grimshaw was appointed as a full time Meat Inspector and I have every confidence that this departure from our normal policy will be successful. Mr. C. Shergold was appointed as a Pupil Public Health Inspector and this appointment fills our establishment of two Pupil Inspectors.

Lastly, I must pay tribute to our erstwhile Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Charles Cookson, who retired in August. He was a first class Chief Officer, a very good friend to us all and we shall miss him very much.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year 1963.

Public Health Acts

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Dwelling Houses on Complaint | .. | .. | .. | 725 |
| Moveable Dwellings | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| Offensive Trades | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| Marine Stores | .. | .. | .. | - |
| Refuse Tips | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Offensive Accumulations and Deposits | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Stables and Piggeries | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Workplaces | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Schools | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Offices | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Hairdressers and Barbers | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Fairs, etc. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Public Sanitary Conveniences | .. | .. | .. | 526 |
| Common Lodging Houses | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Dirty and Verminous Premises | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Insect Infestations | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| Drain Tests | .. | .. | .. | 118 |
| Re-Visits | .. | .. | .. | 1,070 |
| Work in Progress | .. | .. | .. | 166 |
| Caravan Sites | .. | .. | .. | 34 |

Housing

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Houses Inspected | .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Basement Dwellings | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Houses Let in Lodgings | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Rent Acts Inspection | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Re-Visits | .. | .. | .. | 125 |

Food and Drugs

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-----|
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| Bakers (Bread and Cake Shops) | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Butchers Shops | .. | .. | .. | 130 |
| Canteens and Clubs | .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Confectioners | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Restaurants and Cafes | .. | .. | .. | 128 |
| Fishmongers | .. | .. | .. | 72 |
| Fried Fish Shops | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Greengrocers and Fruiterers | .. | .. | .. | 87 |
| Grocery and Provisions | .. | .. | .. | 517 |
| Dairies | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| Milk Distributors | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Ice Cream Manufacturers | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| Ice Cream Vendors | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Food Preparation and Storage Premises | .. | .. | .. | 126 |
| Wholesale Food Premises | .. | .. | .. | 154 |
| Public Houses | .. | .. | .. | 121 |
| Food Vehicles | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Milk Vehicles | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ice Cream Vehicles | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Pet Meat Shops | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Samples - Bacteriological | .. | .. | .. | 350 |
| - Biological | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Food and Drugs Samples - Formal | .. | .. | .. | 194 |
| - Informal | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Water Samples | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Feeding Stuffs and Fertilizer Samples - Formal | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| - Informal | .. | .. | .. | 6 |

Clean Air Act

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----|----|-----|
| Inspections | - Dwelling Houses | .. | .. | 11 |
| | - Commercial Premises | .. | .. | 15 |
| | - Factories | .. | .. | 34 |
| | - Others | .. | .. | 11 |
| Smoke Observations (hours) | | .. | .. | 84 |
| Re-Visits | | .. | .. | 682 |

Factories Act

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----|----|----|
| Factories | - Power | .. | .. | 16 |
| | - Non-Power | .. | .. | 2 |
| Outworkers | | .. | .. | - |

Port Health

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----|----|-----|
| Vessels | - Foreign Going | .. | .. | 146 |
| | - Coastwise | .. | .. | 5 |
| Canal Boats | | .. | .. | Nil |
| Rodent Control | | .. | .. | 17 |

Miscellaneous

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------|
| Shops Act | | .. | .. | 7 |
| Pet Animals Act | | .. | .. | 4 |
| Rag Flock Act | | .. | .. | - |
| Rodent Control | - Dwelling Houses | .. | .. | 66 |
| | - Business Premises | .. | .. | 38 |
| | - Others | .. | .. | 39 |
| Noise Nuisances | | .. | .. | 224 |
| Infectious Disease Enquiries | | .. | .. | 1 |
| Food Poisoning Enquiries | | .. | .. | 20 |
| Others | | .. | .. | 1,098 |
| Slaughterhouses | | .. | .. | 2,543 |
| Merchandise Marks Act | | .. | .. | 49 |

The following is a summary of the notices served and complied with during 1963 together with outstanding notices complied with:-

| | | <u>Served</u> | <u>Complied With</u> |
|------------------------------|----|---------------|----------------------|
| Informal | .. | 285 | 258 |
| Statutory, Public Health Act | | 13 | 1 |
| Housing Act | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Factories, Power | .. | 4 | 5 |
| Non-Power | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Gloucester Corporation Act | | 27 | 29 |
| Other Premises | .. | 10 | 16 |

HOUSING - 1963Order Confirmed During 1963 - Compulsory Purchase and Clearance Orders

| <u>Title of Order</u> | <u>Clearance</u> | <u>No. of Houses</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>Area Nos.</u> | <u>in Order</u> |
| High Orchard Street | 157 | 9 |

Order Not Confirmed

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--|
| 46, 48 St. Catherine St. | 158 | The Inspector was satisfied that premises were unfit but recommended that action should be taken under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957. |
|--------------------------|-----|--|

| | Number of Houses | Displaced | |
|---|------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | Persons | Families |
| <u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED</u> | | | |
| <u>In Clearance Areas</u> | | | |
| Houses unfit for human habitation | 26 | 29 | 5 |
| <u>Not in Clearance Areas</u> | | | |
| As a result of formal or informal action under Sec. 16 or Sec. 17(1), Housing Act, 1957 | 5 | 16 | 8 |
| Local Authority houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health. | - | - | - |
| <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u> | | | |
| Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957. | - | - | - |
| <u>PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED</u> | | | |
| Under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

| | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|
| (i) After informal action by Local Authority | .. | .. | 150 |
| (ii) After formal action under: | | | |
| (a) Public Health Acts | .. | .. | 1 |
| (b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 | .. | .. | 1 |

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of houses disinfested 36

All disinfestations were carried out with D. D. T. or B. H. C. compounds

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following Offensive Trades were carried on in the City at the end of the year:

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Tripe Boilers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tallow and Fat Melters | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Number of Inspections made of the above premises | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 |

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Number on Register | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Number of Rooms registered for sleeping | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Permitted number of lodgers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 |
| Number of Inspections | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |

RODENT CONTROL

| | Type of Property | | | | (5) Agricul- tural | |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| | Non-Agricultural | | | | | |
| | (1) Authority | (2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) | (3) All Other (including Business Premises) | (4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) | | |
| 1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2) | 63 | 19,953 | 3,963 | 23,979 | 5 | |
| 2. No. of properties inspected as a result of: (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (i. e. when visited primarily for some other purpose) | 12 35 16 | 225 580 889 | 63 92 895 | 300 707 1,800 | 1 2 2 | |
| 3. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by: (a) Rats (Major) (b) Mice (Major) (a) Rats (Minor) (b) Mice (Minor) | 19 11 | 246 120 | 58 51 | 323 282 | 2 - | |
| 4. No. of infested properties (in Sec. 3) treated by the L. A. | 30 | 366 | 102 | 498 | 2 | |

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

| Premises | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
| Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority | 42 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 398 | 16 | 4 | - |
| Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (not including out-workers' premises) | 2 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 442 | 18 | 5 | - |

Cases in which Defects were found

| Particulars | Number of Cases in which Defects were found | | | | Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted | |
|---|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | | |
| | | | To H. M. Inspector | By H. M. Inspector | | |
| Want of cleanliness (S. 1) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Overcrowding (S. 2) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Unreasonable temper- ature (S. 3) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) | | | | | | |
| (a) insufficient | - | - | - | - | - | |
| (b) unsuitable or defective | 5 | 5 | - | 3 | - | |
| (c) not separate for the sexes | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | |
| TOTAL | 7 | 7 | - | 4 | - | |

OUTWORK

Part VIII of the Act (Sections 110 and 111)

| Nature of Work | Section 110 | | | Section III | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Number of outworkers in August list reqd. by Sect. 110(1)(c) | Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council | Number of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists | Number of instances of work in unwhole- some premises | Notices Served | Prose- cutions. |
| Wearing apparel. Making, etc. | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleaning and Washing | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |

SECTION H

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

| <u>Type of Premises</u> | | | | | | | <u>Number</u> |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| <u>Registered or Licensed Food Premises</u> | | | | | | | |
| Dairies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Distributors of Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 |
| Tuberculin Tested Milk - Dealer's Licences | | | | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Pasteuriser's Licences | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences | | | | .. | .. | .. | 115 |
| Ice-Cream - Manufacturers, Hot Mix | | | | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| " Soft Mix | | | | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Vendors | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 272 |
| Preserved Meat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| <u>Other Food Premises</u> | | | | | | | |
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Butchers' Shops | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens | | | | .. | .. | .. | 131 |
| Wet and Fried Fish Shops | | | | .. | .. | .. | 28 |
| General Food Shops | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 229 |
| Greengrocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |
| Public Houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 |
| Wholesale Premises | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Food Factories | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Sweets and Tobacco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 |

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The results of samples of milk taken under the above Regulations were as follows:-

| Designation | Methylene Blue Test | | Phosphatase Test | | Biological Examn: (Tuberculosis) | | Turbidity Test | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Satis. | Unsatis. | Satis. | Unsatis. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. |
| Pasteurised | 120 | - | 133 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sterilised | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) | 35 | - | 39 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculin Tested (Raw) | 9 | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 164 | - | 172 | - | - | 7 | - | 5 |

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis during the year was as follows:-

| Number Taken | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Formal | Informal | Formal | Informal |
| 208 | 163 | 42 | 3 | - |

Ice Cream

The number of samples taken for analysis during the year was as follows:-

| Number Taken | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grade IV |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 152 | 118 | 16 | 9 | 9 |

In addition 22 samples of Ice Cream (including Sno-creme) were taken for Plate Count and of these 22 were satisfactory. 30 Water Ices were taken for pH Valuation and of these 30 were satisfactory.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1963

| | Cattle excl. Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|-------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Number killed and inspected | 19,386 | 988 | 686 | 61,577 | 44,673 |
| <u>All Diseases Except Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 5 | 12 | 12 | 40 | 51 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 4,610 | 358 | 11 | 3,521 | 6,730 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis. | 28.45 | 37.45 | 3.35 | 5.8 | 15.2 |
| <u>Tuberculosis Only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 8 | - | - | - | 714 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis. | 0.04 | - | - | - | 1.59 |
| <u>Cysticercus Bovis Only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 71 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercus Bovis | 0.36 | 0.1 | - | - | - |

Disposal of Unsound Food

All unsound meat was disposed of within the City, being converted into fertiliser, etc., by a process of steam sterilisation. All other unsound foods were disposed of by burial on the Corporation's controlled refuse tip.

Slaughterhouses

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses in the City | 3 |
| Number of visits to Slaughterhouses for inspection of carcases | 2,543 |

Food Poisoning

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Total number of outbreaks | | - |
| Number of cases | .. | 1 |
| Number of deaths | .. | Nil |
| Organisms responsible | .. | S. typhimurium |
| Food involved | .. | Not identified |

Prosecutions.

On 29th November, 1963, a case was taken in respect of a bandage found in a faggot. The Defendants were fined £40 with 5 guineas costs.

SECTION I
PORT HEALTH

Section I - Staff

Dr. Charles Cookson. Port Medical Officer appointed 1st April, 1934 retired 29th July, 1963.
Dr. P. T. Regester appointed 29th July, 1963
Port Medical Officer.

Table A

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health:-

Health Department, Priory House, Greyfriars, Gloucester.
Gloucester 24416/7.

Telegraphic Address - Portelth, Gloucester.

Section II - Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year

Table B

| | Number | Tonnage | Number Inspected | | Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | By the Medical Officer of Health | By the Port Health Inspector | |
| Foreign Ports | 146 | 29,087 | 2 | 144 | - |
| Coastwise | 3,001 | 302,609 | - | 7 | - |
| Total | 3,147 | 331,696 | 2 | 151 | - |

Sections III to VIII No change.

Section IX

Table D - Nil.

Sections X and XI No change.

Sections XII - Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

All ships arriving from foreign ports are inspected by the Port Health Inspector for evidence of rodents.

Ships and warehouses in Gloucester Docks are kept under the supervision of the City Pests Officer.

Bacteriological and pathological examination of rodents is carried out at the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Southgate Street.

Table E Rodents destroyed in the year from Foreign Ports - Nil.

Table F

| Number of Deratting Certificates issued | | | Total | Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued | Total Certificates Issued |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-------|---|---------------------------|
| After Fumigation with | | After Trapping | | | |
| H. C. N. | Other Fumigant | After Poisoning | | | |
| Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 28 | 28 |

Section XIII - Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table G
Inspections and Notices

| Nature and Number of Inspections | | Notice served | | Result of serving Notice |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | | Statutory | Others | |
| British | 8 | - | - | |
| Foreign | 143 | - | - | |
| Total | 151 | - | - | |

SECTION J

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1962/3

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M. L. Edwards

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman A. H. George

Members:

The Mayor (Ex-Officio)

Councillor C. Collins (Sheriff)

Alderman W. J. Smith (Ex-Mayor)

Alderman Mrs. L. R. Langdon

Councillor D. C. Frape

Councillor V. S. Waters

Councillor A. G. Neal

Councillor B. G. Cooke

Councillor Mrs. F. S. Creese

Councillor B. Gale

Councillor F. E. King

Councillor K. A. H. Hyett

Councillor F. H. Gibbs

Councillor R. C. Davies

Rev. K. F. Evans-Prosser

Rev. Canon M. J. Roche

Rev. A. Wilde

Mr. P. W. Robinson, B. Sc.

Mr. L. A. Buttling, B. Com.

Mr. B. R. P. Webber

Mrs. M. Taylor

1963/4

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M. L. Edwards

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman A. H. George.

Members:

The Mayor (Ex-Officio)

Alderman W. J. Smith

Alderman Mrs. L. R. Langdon

Councillor D. C. Frape

Councillor C. Collins

Councillor V. S. Waters

Councillor A. G. Neal

Councillor Mrs. F. S. Creese

Councillor B. Gale

Councillor Mrs. V. E. Price

Councillor K. A. H. Hyett

Councillor F. H. Gibbs

Councillor W. D. Paterson

Rev. K. F. Evans-Prosser

Rev. Canon M. J. Roche

Rev. A. Wilde

Mr. L. A. Buttling, B. Com.

Mr. F. Stephenson

Mrs. M. Taylor

Mr. B. R. P. Webber

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the School Health Services for 1963.

The pages that follow set out the statistical information about the School Health Services.

The only new feature to be reported during the year is the innovation by which the headmaster of the Special School for educationally subnormal children took under his charge on behalf of the Health Committee the Junior Training Centre which was opened on 1st May, 1963. This marks a new phase in the attitudes to the child who has been classified as ineducable and perhaps does something to redress this unfortunate phrase in that the distinctions, largely arbitrary, which are drawn between the two groups have now been made less obvious. Categories are no doubt useful and necessary as in all the other groups of handicapped children under the Regulations, but it behoves us always to remember, I think, that where human beings are concerned one should not be wedded too much to sterile classifications and that where systems to deal with human beings exist they are better run like at Longford as a continuum rather than as separate, enclosed systems with impossible barriers. Already this project has attracted considerable interest from persons and agencies concerned with the education of the mentally handicapped.

As this is the writing of my first School Health Service Report, I must acknowledge my debt to Mr. Turner, the Chief Education Officer, and his staff for all the assistance that they have given in helping a "new boy" to settle and for their co-operation in all aspects of the work.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant

P. T. Regester

Principal School Medical Officer.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Report by Mr. J. P. Wilson, Principal School Dental Officer

Periodic Inspections at School.

It was hoped to inspect every school in 1963, but eventually three were not seen. However, between September, 1962 and December 1963 every school had been inspected. The number of scholars inspected during the year was 10,743, just over 83% of the total school population. 7,283 were recorded as requiring dental treatment, and 5,463 were offered it at Ivy House, Barton Street, the School dental clinic. 4,030 or 74% accepted this offer. The 1,820 scholars to whom treatment was not offered were under treatment with their own dentist.

Prior to the school year 1963-64 dental inspections had not been carried out in secondary schools and only emergency treatment offered before 1959. So it was interesting to assess the need for the local authority service for these schools. The following table is illuminating:-

| Secondary Schools in 1963 | Number inspected | Approximate number attending own dentist. | Number receiving treatment at Clinic |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Grammar | 1,858 | 1,320 | 488 |
| Technical | 887 | 430 | 417 |
| Modern | 1,682 | 540 | 934 |
| Totals | 4,427 | 2,290 | 1,839 |

It would appear that even at the grammar schools there is sufficient demand for treatment for inspections to continue, although it may be better to consult the headteachers as to whether those who are obviously being treated in the general service should be eliminated. I certainly feel that all scholars at the rest of the schools within the City Boundary should be inspected, especially when it is noted that in 1963 out of 4,030 scholars accepting treatment 3,684 received it. It is gratifying to note that as periodic school inspections increase the number of casual inspections at the clinic continue to fall and last year's figure of 398 is the lowest since 1934, when a high proportion of scholars received dental inspection, but not such a high proportion were treated.

Treatment.

There has been no great volume of increase in the amount of treatment carried out during the year. As the result of the weekly dental inspection at the Charles Cookson Clinic the amount of work done for nursing and expectant mothers has trebled, and consequently two fewer sessions per week are devoted to children. This should have been offset to some extent by the conservative treatment carried out by the dental auxiliary, but here again there were mitigating circumstances. The work of dental auxiliaries is done under supervision, which takes up part of the dental officers time. Also the committee could not see its way clear to provide the necessary chairside assistance, thus hampering in particular the efficiency of the principal dental officer.

The continued increase of conservative treatment with a fall in extractions is pleasing, and the increase in the extraction of permanent teeth and the insertion of dentures is only temporary and due to the commencement of secondary school inspections. There were many senior scholars who had received no dental treatment since junior school days because they had neither been inspected at school nor had shown any initiative in getting it for themselves.

Staffing.

There were few changes in personnel during the year, but one was quite a notable one. In August Mr. M. J. Bartlett reluctantly left the part-time staff after 12 years service, during which time he saw many changes. Mrs. E. R. Glowrey joined as a part-time dental officer in July. In September Miss S. J. Williams commenced her duties as dental auxiliary - a new appointment long anticipated. This appointment meant the loss of Miss X. V. Jasper, who had served as dental hygienist for one year.

At the moment of writing there are two full-time dental officers, including the principal; seven part-time officers, making a total of 3.7 officers against the establishment of 4. Dr. L. V. Martin, Consultant Anaesthetist, continues to give special sessions whenever available. In addition to Miss Williams there are the following members of staff - three full-time dental surgery assistants, three part-time and one clerk.

Dental Health Education.

This section of the report could be claimed to be of paramount importance and will therefore take up greater space.

The School meals apple experiment gave further proof of its value by the continued improvement of the teeth of the children attending the school concerned. Despite this it was deemed necessary, wisely it is hoped, to defer for another year any specific recommendation. In the meantime the experiment continues and on January 30th, a bitterly cold day, Dr. A. T. Wynne the Dental Adviser to the Ministry of Education witnessed its implementation. He spent the day with the Principal dental officer in order to observe the dental health education programme. It is interesting to note Dr. Wynne's comments on the school meals experiment. He was not impressed statistically, but felt that from the education point of view it was excellent.

The sale of foodstuffs at school continues apace but more schools are substituting less cariogenic material. It was a privilege to take Dr. Wynne to Coney Hill Junior School, pioneers in the sale of apples during the school break, and amusing to see him persuaded by the 'sales girl' to buy a couple for himself. The difficulties involved in supply and storage have meant that the sale of apples has remained stationary, but the sale of nuts has increased by leaps and bounds. This paragraph could have been headed 'Tuck shops' and I would like to conclude it by quoting Mr. J. R. Toller, Principal Dental Officer for Cambridge and Cambridgeshire. "Tuck shops - this question should be settled by the teachers as an internal professional matter. Teaching is the most important of all the professions and one of the least esteemed. Here is a way for them to earn some respect from the many who have yet to learn that teachers are worthy of high respect".

Here is a challenge to the teaching profession in Gloucester as some head-teachers do not yet feel that practical dental health education is a part of their curriculum.

A Dental Health Competition was organised during the Summer term in the Junior schools. Entries were received from six schools and resulted in some excellent posters being submitted; also one excellent play, several good rhymes, and some interesting stories. The play was performed by its joint authors in the waiting room at the clinic, with staff and patients as audience. The posters are being used in the waiting room alongside professional counterparts and have attracted much attention. The Chief Dental Officer for Shropshire has reproduced some of these posters to use in his dental health education campaign.

The following are extracts from some of the rhymes submitted:-

"A dentist is a gentle man
And often will say to you
Don't forget to use your brush,
Or an apple a day will do"

Paula F. aged 11 yrs.

Of the dentist -

"I'll be afraid of him no more
For he is very nice
'Cause unlike lots of boys and men
He's made of sugar and spice"

Gillian C. aged 11 yrs.

A toothbrush says -

"A visit to the dentist
I would always recommend
Together we will work to keep
Your teeth quite strong my friend".

Gerald L. aged 11 yrs.

On ' My toothbrush'

"Brush, brush, front and back
Brush, brush, you must not slack
Remember germs will cause decay
So brush and drive them right away.

So with your toothbrush in your hand
Start war on every germ
He'll never spoil your lovely teeth
He'll never make you squirm".

Marilyn W. aged 10 yrs.

A footnote to this section of the report - on December 2nd at Allentown, Pennsylvania the principal school dental officer was privileged to address a combined meeting of the Lehigh County Dental Society and the Allentown School District Citizens Advisory Committee on 'Dental Health Education in the United Kingdom'. Needless to say apples and dental health, and Gloucester, were not overlooked in this lecture.

The Local Dental Authority Services.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Acts it is the duty of local health authorities to make arrangements for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age. Local arrangements for the service are made in association with those for the School Dental Service. Such co-operation has been in existence in many local authorities since the early 30's.

The School Dental Service has experienced a momentous year in 1963. The first report of the Estimates Committee, Session 1962-63, recommended that the responsibilities for the School Dental Service under the Education Act, 1944, at present exercised on behalf of the Minister of Health by the Minister of Education should be assumed by the Minister of Health. The government could not accept this recommendation but drastic changes were made. It was announced in Parliament on 12th July that Surgeon Rear-Admiral Holgate, Chief Dental Officer to the Ministry of Health, would act in that capacity to the Ministry of Education also. Miss E. M. Knowles, one of the Senior Dental Officers at the Ministry of Health and responsible for advising on the Maternity and Child Welfare dental services, would in future do the same for the school dental service. Two additional dental officers for the Ministry of Education would be appointed to help Dr. A. T. Wynne, Dental Adviser at the Ministry of Education, in giving advice and guidance on the school dental service. Cinderella has indeed gone to the ball, and will not need to depart at mid-night.

Admiral Holgate, Miss Knowles and Dr. Wynne visited twelve areas in England and Wales during October and November to meet all the Chief Dental/Principal School Dental Officers. On November 8th the officers in the South-West area met this team from the Ministry at Taunton and a mutually profitable day was spent. The challenge made to the dental officers concerning the efficiency of their own authority services has in the case of Gloucester been passed down the line with a happy response, the results of which should be felt in 1964.

Appreciation

It is no mere formality to express thanks to all who have helped in; the administration of the local authority dental services, but before I make the usual, but sincere, remarks I would like to pay tribute to the former Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Charles Cookson who retired in July. On the surface he was easy to get on with, an ideally agreeable colleague, but yet one always felt that only 100% efficiency would be good enough for him. When he gave advice in rather a diffident sort of way it was always worth considering and wise to act upon. Surely no dental officer has ever had a better colleague, who refused to assert his position, and yet was a good leader in every way. May he live long to enjoy a vigorous retirement.

Once again I record my gratitude to the responsible Committees, the officials, the school staffs, the team at the clinic, the parents, and last, but not least, the children themselves.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:-

| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| At periodic inspections | 2643 | 4307 | 7290 | 10743 |
| As specials | 1177 | 982 | 712 | 398 |
| | <u>3820</u> | <u>5289</u> | <u>8002</u> | <u>11141</u> |
| 2. Number found to require treatment | 3241 | 4203 | 6377 | 7660 |
| 3. Number offered treatment | 2939 | 3695 | 5317 | 5839 |
| 4. Number actually treated | 2407 | 2984 | 3597 | 3684 |
| 5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at 11(h) | 5045 | 7210 | 8720 | 9049 |
| 6. Half days devoted to - Periodic School Inspection | 19 | 38 | 61 | 90 |
| Treatment | <u>692</u> | <u>1046</u> | <u>1372</u> | <u>1506</u> |
| Total | <u>711</u> | <u>1084</u> | <u>1433</u> | <u>1596</u> |
| 7. Fillings - Permanent teeth | 1847 | 2831 | 3588 | 3745 |
| Temporary teeth | <u>3</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>96</u> | <u>190</u> |
| Total | <u>1850</u> | <u>2838</u> | <u>3684</u> | <u>3935</u> |
| 8. Number of teeth filled - Permanent teeth | 1429 | 2357 | 3124 | 3412 |
| Temporary teeth | <u>3</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>94</u> | <u>179</u> |
| Total | <u>1432</u> | <u>2364</u> | <u>3218</u> | <u>3591</u> |
| 9. Extractions - Permanent teeth | 1137 | 1241 | 1185 | 1375 |
| Temporary teeth | <u>3636</u> | <u>4442</u> | <u>4538</u> | <u>3050</u> |
| Total | <u>4773</u> | <u>5683</u> | <u>5723</u> | <u>4425</u> |
| 10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction | 2284 | 2878 | 3015 | 2538 |
| 11. Orthodontics - (a) Cases commenced during the year | 14 | 38 | 31 | 34 |
| (b) Cases brought forward from Previous year | 4 | 11 | 29 | 24 |
| (c) Cases completed during the year | 5 | 15 | 24 | 22 |
| (d) Cases discontinued during the year | 2 | 4 | 12 | 1 |
| (e) Pupils treated with appliances | 18 | 39 | 31 | 34 |
| (f) Removable appliances fitted | 19 | 43 | 44 | 48 |
| (g) Fixed appliances fitted | - | - | - | - |
| (h) Total attendances | 141 | 375 | 298 | 352 |
| 12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth | <u>28</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>14</u> | <u>42</u> |
| 13. Other operations - Permanent teeth | 1073 | 1651 | 2035 | 2433 |
| Temporary teeth | <u>36</u> | <u>87</u> | <u>536</u> | <u>861</u> |
| | <u>1109</u> | <u>1738</u> | <u>2571</u> | <u>3294</u> |

STATISTICS

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Population of Gloucester | .. | .. | .. | 70,820 |
| School Population | .. | .. | .. | 12,943 |

Distribution of School Population

| | | <u>No. of Schools</u> | | <u>No. on Rolls</u> |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Primary Schools | .. | 30 | | 7,105 |
| Secondary Schools | .. | 13 | | 5,494 |
| Special Schools | .. | 3 | | 344 |

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Details of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections will be found in the Tables which follow:-

Examination of children for:

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-----|
| Fitness for employment | .. | .. | .. | 160 |
| Ascertainment and educational subnormality | | | .. | 53 |

Examination of candidates for:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----|----|----|
| Teachers' Training Colleges | | .. | .. | 59 |
|-----------------------------|--|----|----|----|

B. C. G. VACCINATION

School Children Scheme (Circulars 22/53 and 7/59)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Number skin tested | .. | .. | .. | 790 |
| Number found positive | .. | .. | .. | 93 |
| Number found negative | .. | .. | .. | 697 |
| Number vaccinated | .. | .. | .. | 693 |

Students attending Further Education Establishments (Circular 7/59)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Number skin tested | .. | .. | .. | - |
| Number found positive | .. | .. | .. | - |
| Number found negative | .. | .. | .. | - |
| Number vaccinated | .. | .. | .. | - |

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Archdeacon and Longford Schools.

These are Special Schools for educationally subnormal children. Archdeacon has 87 places, of which 71 are occupied by City children, and Longford 173, of which 81 are from the City.

Oak Bank School.

Total attendance at the end of 1963 was 84 of whom 13 were from outside the City. The City cases are as follows:-

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Delicate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Physically handicapped | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Maladjusted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Partially sighted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Partially hearing | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

There were 23 admissions during the year.

This school could, in fact, accommodate a few more pupils, but owing to the heavy nature of the work, 88 is the maximum practical number.

Home Teaching

Three children received home tuition because of their inability to attend any school. The causes of their disability were:-

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|---|
| Maladjusted | .. | .. | 1 |
| Physically handicapped | | .. | 2 |

Home teaching continued also through the year in the Children's Wards of the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital.

In addition to the foregoing, there must be added handicapped children who attend Residential Schools outside the City.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Schools for the deaf and partially deaf | .. | 3 |
| Schools for the blind and partially blind | .. | 1 |
| Delicate children | .. | 1 |
| Educationally subnormal | .. | 21 |
| Physically handicapped | .. | 3 |
| Maladjusted | .. | 11 |

**PART I - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Table A - Periodic Medical Inspections

| Age groups inspected (by year of birth) | No. of Pupils inspected | Physical Condition of Pupils inspected. | | Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin.) | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|----------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| | | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | For defective vision(excluding squint) | For any other condition recorded in Part II | Total individual pupils |
| 1959 and later | 86 | 86 | - | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 1958 | 513 | 513 | - | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| 1957 | 478 | 476 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| 1956 | 78 | 78 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 1955 | 11 | 11 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1954 | 293 | 293 | - | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 1953 | 296 | 294 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 22 |
| 1952 | 81 | 81 | - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1951 | 14 | 14 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 1950 | 39 | 37 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 1949 | 358 | 358 | - | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| 1948 and earlier | 716 | 716 | - | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| TOTAL | 2963 | 2957 | 6 | 63 | 64 | 127 |

Table B - Other Inspections

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|------|
| Number of Special Inspections | .. | .. | 101 |
| Number of Re-Inspections | .. | .. | 3030 |
| Total | .. | .. | 3131 |

Table C - Infestation with Vermin

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Total number of examinations in schools by school nurse or other authorised persons .. | .. | 28452 |
| Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | .. | 1007 |
| Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) | - | |
| Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) | - | |

Table D - Screening tests of vision and hearing.

The vision of entrants is tested by Health Visitors during the first year after entry, and is repeated three times during a child's school life. Boys and girls colour vision is also tested by Health Visitors, whilst in the third year age group at Junior School.

Selected pupils undergo audiometric testing by Health Visitors during the first year after entry.

**PART II - DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING
THE YEAR**

Table A - Periodic Inspections

| Disease or Defect | Periodic Inspections | | | | | | Total | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Entrants | | Leavers | | Others | | Req. Treat | Req. Obsv. |
| | Req. Treat. | Req. Obsv. | Req. Treat. | Req. Obsv. | Req. Treat. | Req. Obsv. | | |
| Skin | - | 17 | - | 5 | - | 9 | - | 31 |
| Eyes - Vision | 17 | 226 | 19 | 171 | 29 | 86 | 65 | 483 |
| Squint | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Other | - | 3 | 1 | 9 | - | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| Ears - Hearing | 5 | 14 | - | 4 | - | 8 | 5 | 26 |
| Otitis Media | - | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| Other | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| Nose and Throat | 5 | 92 | - | 2 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 106 |
| Speech | 13 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 25 |
| Lymphatic Glands | - | 15 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 20 |
| Heart | - | 91 | - | 23 | - | 28 | - | 142 |
| Lungs | - | 30 | - | 13 | - | 9 | - | 52 |
| Developmental: | | | | | | | | |
| Hernia | - | 9 | - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 16 |
| Other | - | 23 | - | - | 1 | 17 | 1 | 40 |
| Orthopaedic: | | | | | | | | |
| Posture | 1 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 46 |
| Feet | - | 16 | - | 6 | - | 17 | - | 39 |
| Other | - | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 43 |
| Nervous System: | | | | | | | | |
| Epilepsy | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Psychological: | | | | | | | | |
| Development | 2 | 10 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Stability | 1 | 50 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 27 | 7 | 84 |
| Abdomen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 1 | 38 | 3 | 42 | - | 35 | 4 | 115 |

Table B - Special Inspections

| Disease or Defect | Special Inspections | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Requiring Treatment | Requiring Observation |
| Skin | 1 | 37 |
| Eyes - Vision | 110 | 665 |
| Squint | 6 | 20 |
| Other | 2 | 12 |
| Ears - Hearing | 11 | 75 |
| Otitis Media | 1 | 3 |
| Other | 2 | 4 |
| Nose and Throat | 8 | 121 |
| Speech | 20 | 62 |
| Lymphatic Glands | - | 19 |
| Heart | 2 | 66 |
| Lungs | - | 55 |
| Developmental - Hernia | - | 22 |
| Other | 6 | 72 |
| Orthopaedic - Posture | 1 | 33 |
| Feet | 5 | 69 |
| Other | 3 | 41 |
| Nervous System - Epilepsy | - | 11 |
| Other | - | - |
| Psychological - Development | 2 | 23 |
| Stability | 16 | 63 |
| Abdomen | - | 1 |
| Other | 9 | 166 |

PART III - TREATMENT OF PUPILS

Table A - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

| | <u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u> |
|--|--|
| External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint | 6 |
| Errors of refraction (including squint) | 87 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 93 |
| <hr/> | |
| Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed | 60 |

Table B - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

| | <u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u> |
|--|--|
| Received operative treatment: | |
| (a) for diseases of the ear | 16 |
| (b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis | 153 |
| (c) for other nose and throat conditions | 40 |
| Received other forms of treatment | <u>11</u> |
| | 220 |

(b) in previous years

| <u>Table C - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects</u> | |
|--|--|
| | <u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u> |
| Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments | 46 |
| Pupils treated at school for postural defects | 21 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 67 |

Table D - Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

Table E - Child Guidance Treatment

| Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics | Number of cases known to have been dealt with |
|--|---|
| 62 | |

Pupils treated at Child Gui

| <u>Table F - Speech Therapy</u> | <u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Pupils treated by Speech Therapist | 116 |

Table G - Other Treatments Given

| | <u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u> |
|--|--|
| Pupils with minor ailments | 1210 |
| Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements | - |
| Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination | 693 |
| Other - Appendix | 5 |
| Accidents | 38 |
| Hernia | 4 |
| Diabetes | 3 |
| Total | 1953 |

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Very many local authorities now have a School Psychological Service staffed by Educational Psychologists, in many instances assisted by remedial teachers and social workers. In beginning this service in the City of Gloucester the Educational Psychologist has been very aware of the importance of laying good foundations. Three aspects seem to him of supreme importance:- work with children, work with colleagues and plans for the future.

Firstly, the immediate task has been to see and advise about a large number of children. Some explanation of how this is attempted may make clearer the educational psychologist's job. A child is seen alone and is given tests of ability and attainment. The ability tests consist of a wide range of small tasks and puzzles which sample as many areas as possible of the child's abilities. All this is conducted conversationally. At the same time one observes the child's behaviour to see what light this may throw on his difficulties. All this may take an hour or more. This assessment is always supplemented by discussions with parents and teachers and others involved, so that as much as possible is known before an opinion is given. This work takes up the bulk of the time of any School Psychological Service.

Secondly, working relationships have been set up with a number of professional colleagues. Because the Educational Psychologist tries to make a study of the child "in the round" he must try to communicate easily with the School Medical Officers, School Welfare Officers, Child Care Officers and many others. Communication between school and Child Guidance Centre is a special care. A good School Psychological Service should pride itself in first-class liaison over children and their families. The Educational Psychologist's background of school teaching and of intensive training in teamwork with doctor and social workers makes liaison work seem most important.

Lastly, the work with individual children and their families and liaison with colleagues over these children make some needs very apparent:

- (a) Social workers could do an enormous amount to help families whom no one at present is helping. The Educational Psychologist has frequently to turn away parents seeking this kind of help.
- (b) Maladjusted children in the city have at present no educational day provision for their needs. A day school and classes are needed. Those again could do a limited amount without social work help.
- (c) No trained remedial teachers are available to help the most intractable school failures. Despite the good work of the past-time and progress class teachers some children do not respond and yet are not suitable for special school.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| <u>Figures:</u> | Number of Children seen | 242 |
| | Age Range | 2 to 17 years |
| | School Visits | 266 |
| | Interviews with Parents | 141 |
| | Referral Sources | two-thirds from Head Teacher - one quarter from P.S. M.O., C.E.O., C.G.C. |

